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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Sulphur World Quotas Raised by 29,800 Tons

Due largely to a more rapid expansion of the Chilean sulphur industry than anticipated, the International Materials Conference last week revised its program of allocating world supplies of sulphur to add 29,800 long tons to availabilities. The supplemental quota was distributed among nine countries which had requested higher import quotas.

Chile is supplying 17,500 tons to the 29,800-ton supplemental quota which, together with its earlier announced export quota of 12,500 tons, this country will be able to supply 30,000 tons to the world market. By way of explaining the big increase in Chile's export quota, it was stated by IMC that Chile's original export estimate made last July was low, and that the industry has been progressing faster than expected.

The existence of elemental sulphur in Chile has been known for years but the deposits were never exploited to any great extent because of the difficulties of transportation. IMC stated that there is now reason to believe that this problem is being overcome and also that Chile is able to place its surphur on the world market at competitive prices.

In addition to the 17,500 additional tons from Chile, the IMC announced that Norway has increased its export quota by 3,900 tons to a total of 35,800 tons for the period July 1 to December 31, and Mexico has increased its export quota from 2,000 tons to 2,700 tons. The remaining 7,700 tons is what was left in the contingency reserve and now being allocated.

The 29,800-ton supplemental quota for the final six months of this year was distributed among nine countries by IMC as follows:— Argentina, 6,500 tons; Australia, 3,500 tons; Brazil, 6,800 tons; Finland, 1,300 tons; France, 4.300 tons; India, 3,000 tons; New Zealand, 800 tons; Philippines, 3,000 tons, and Uruguay, 600 tons.

USDA Withholding Peanuts Pending New Crop Count

The Department of Agriculture is withholding release of any more peanuts for crushing until after the size and condition of this year's crop can be calculated, which will probably be early next January, officials of the department said last week.

Very few peanuts have been sent to the crushing mills recently because so many nuts survived the summer in edible condition. Except for a few minor lots scattered throughout the peanut belt, the only stocks available now are edible peanuts stored in Virginia.

Titanium Metal Output Goal Increased Sharply

A revised expansion goal for titanium metal, in terms of "sponge," was announced October 20 by the Defense Production Administration. The revised goal calls for annual production of 22,000 short tons in 1955, representing an increase of 12,000 tons over the goal established in June.

The production of titanium sponge in 1951 was about 500 short tons. The increased annual output desired is, therefore, 21,500 short tons in four years. DPA said the expansion goal is expected to be reviewed within the next six months for possible further revision because of the possibility of rapid changes in the uses and supply of titanium metal.

An expansion target for rutile, one of the principal sources of titanium metal, was established earlier this month (OPD, 10/6/52). About two-thirds of the current US supply of rutile is imported from Australia. One-third is domestic.

DPA Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Certificates of necessity permitting rapid tax amortization of new defense facilities were issued in several more areas of the chemical industry during the period October 9 to 15 by the Defense Production Administration, it was announced October 22.

The latest group of certificates numbering seventy-nine, of which five were in the chemical field, covered $51,149,794 of new facilities and raised the total cost of new facilities approved for rapid amortization in the mobilization program to $22,983,285,000. The amount that may be amortized at the rapid rate is 61 percent or $1 ,096,944,000.

The chemical industry projects approved were the following:—

Chemicals—Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio, $228 500 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Nitric acid—Phillips Chemical Company, Moore County, Tex., $1,684,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Oxygen—Air Products, Inc., Parkersburg, W. Va., $12,042 certified and 45 percent allowed; a second project at Walkerton, Ind., $10,400 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Phosphate rock—Armour & Co., Barton, Fla., $5,608,000 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Fats and Oils Supply for 1952-53 Seen Near Record; Prices Stable

Supplies of fats and oils in prospect for 1952-53 will be close to last year's record level, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported October 23 in its 1953 outlook issue of the Fats and Oils Situation. Domestic disappearance is expected to equal or exceed that of 1951-52, but exports may fall moderately below last season's record level.

The bureau's economists also stated that prices can be expected to remain steady or increase slightly as the season progresses in contrast to the sharp decline which occurred during the first half of 1951-52. Prices of fats and oils at the present time are averaging about 25 percent below October last year.

The Commodity Credit Corporation owns about one-third of the carryover of old crop cottonseed oil and as of October 1 it had accepted tender of 62,000,000 pounds of new crop cottonseed oil. The bureau said that if CCC takes possession of substantial additional quantities of new crop cottonseed oil, prices of edible fats would tend to strengthen later in the season, as the CCC resale price for the oil is above the current market level.

Output Estimated

Total output of fats and oils in the year beginning October 1, 1952, was estimated at 11,800,000,000 pounds (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing). This is about 400,000,000 pounds below last year's high output. The entire decline is expected to be in food fats.

Prospective supplies of food fats are nearly as large as last year's record level, with a large carryover of lard and vegetable oils almost offsetting the expected drop in production. Total output of edible fats and oils is estimated at nearly 8,800,000,000 pounds, 5 percent less than last year's record level. Most of the decline will be in lard but production of edible vegetable oils also will be smaller. The 1952 pig, cottonseed and peanut crops are estimated to be down 9, 7 and 27 percent, respectively. Butter production also may be slightly smaller.

Supplies of Non-Food Fats

Supplies of most non-food fats in 1952-53 will be adequate to meet all requirements. With a rise in cattle slaughter more than offsetting a decline in hog slaughter, output of inedible tallow and greases will be at least as large as last year when about 2,200,000,000 pounds were produced. This would permit high domestic use and exports. Supplies of flaxseed are large enough to enable crushers to crush as much as last year. In addition, beginning stocks of linseed oil are equal to about a year's use. Supplies of tung oil will continue relatively small, however, and the demand for castor oil for stockpiling will remain large.

The economists expect the apparent disappearance of fats and oils in drying-oil products to be about the same in 1952-53 as a year earlier. Total use of fats and oils in drying oil products was about 20 percent smaller in 1951-52 than in 1950-51. Total use in paints and varnishes in the 10 months ended July 1952 was 531,000,000 pounds, compared with 678,000,000 pounds a year earlier; in linoleum and oilcloth 95,000,000 pounds, compared with 128,000,000 pounds; and in other drying-oil products 150,000,000 pounds, compared with 176,000,000 pounds.

Decreases are believed to reflect mainly increasing use of low oil content vehicles in paint and the increasing use of wholly

—Continued on page 82

Herbicide Makers Ask More Export Data on Weed Killers

The herbicide and defoliant chemicals industry advisory committee last week recommended to the National Production Authority that the agency make appropriate representations to other government agencies to obtain more definite information on exported weed killers. The committee suggested that the present "basket" classification be broken down as follows:— (1) Herbicides 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and TCA; (2) other organic herbicides, and (3) inorganic herbicides.

The committee also recommended that NPA make representations to the Tariff Commission to report specifically the monthly production of 2,4-D acid and 2,4,5-T acid in order to eliminate overlapping and duplication when statistics include salts, esters and amides.

A representative of the Office of International Trade told the committee that exports of chemical weed killers amounted to 8,500,000 pounds for the first eight months of 1952 with total exports for the year estimated at 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds. Exports chiefly went to Canada, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, British Malaya and Turkey.

A Department of Agriculture representative stated that about 2,000,000 acres of cotton would be defoliated this year. Defoliants, he said, cause cotton bolls to open faster, speed machine and hand harvesting, reduce trash in machine harvesting, cut down insect and aphid infestation and aid in cotton pest control. Agricultural experts, the spokesman said, expect the use of defoliants to increase because they are an aid in machine harvesting of crops. NPA told the committee that:—

(1) Production of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T is currently in balance and programmed facilities should be adequate to take care of anticipated demands.

(2) The use of sodium chlorate as a defoliant is probably about 10-15 percent of the total agricultural supply and will amount to about 6,000,000-6,500,000 pounds for 1952 and to 7,000,000-8,000,000 pounds for 1953.

(3) Supplies of chlorine, phenol and sodium chlorate are better than in balance with requirements.

DPA Outlines Chemical Expansion Goals Criteria

The criteria used by Defense Production Administration and the National Production Authority in determining production expansion goals was detailed in a memorandum issued October 24 by DPA. The memorandum also contained two lists of expansion goals, the first listing 176 industries and products for which approved goals had been established as of September 30, and the second a tentative listing of seventy-eight pending goals in the process of being developed on that date.

The greater number of goals already established were shown to be on the basis of partial mobilization. Most all of the chemical expansion goals are on this basis. Goals for thirty-six other products, mostly metals, are on the basis of partial and full mobilization, however. The latter represents the extent to which prospective supply or capacity must be increased to meet the requirements of a five-year war. Included among these products are aluminum, antimony, baryte, bauxite, beryl, chemical grade chromite, cobalt, columbite and tantalite ores, copper, synthetic cryolite, lead, magnesium, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, titanium and zinc.

The list of expansion goals in process of consideration by NPA industry divisions and other agencies as of September 30 includes acetic acid, sulphuric acid, tetraethyl lead chemicals, synthetic liquid fuels and a number of minerals being studied by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Fertilizer Costs Predicted Higher

An increase of 3 to 4 percent in costs of fertilizer to farmers next year was predicted last week by economists of the Department of Agriculture at the 1953 outlook conference of federal and state extension service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Retail prices of pesticides, however, are expected to remain about the same as those of this year, they said, but farmers should make known their needs for these materials in sufficient time to enable manufacturers and distributors to anticipate demand in advance of the time of actual use.

The rise in fertilizer prices next year is expected to be due largely to recent action of the Office of Price Stabilization in permitting adjustments in prices to reflect higher freight rates. These price adjustments might be 3 or 4 percent greater, it was stated, with the increases felt mostly in the west and midwest. Fertilizer prices in other areas, particularly the southeast, probably will change little from present levels. In the spring of 1952, prices paid by farmers for fertilizer averaged around 3 percent higher than in the same period a year earlier, it was stated.

Fertilizer Supplies Outlook

As regards the outlook for fertilizer supplies, the economists reported that if domestic production of fertilizer continues as expected and usual import-export balances prevail, the aggregate supply of each of the primary plant nutrients available for the 1952-53 season probably will exceed the record amount available for use in 1951-52 by around 12 percent. They also detailed the production outlook for each of the three primary plant nutrients —nitrogen, phosphates and potash—as previously announced (OPD, 9/29/52). The comments of the economists on pesticides were as follows:—

"Retail prices of some important pesticides are lower than a year ago, while others are mostly unchanged. Prices in 1953, however, for most finished pesticidal preparations and mixtures are not expected to differ greatly from those in 1952.

Distribution Problems Cited

"The problems of distributing an adequate supply of finished pesticidal preparations and mixtures to control pests of particular crops or for other specialized uses have become highly complicated. It is no longer possible to manufacture and to distribute all the pesticides needed by farmers within a few weeks before they are used. Plans should be made as early as possible, therefore, to purchase suf-

—Continued on page 82

Selenium Supply Goal Set

The Defense Production Administration last week announced a selenium supply goal of 1,100,000 pounds by 1955. The expansion goal includes selenium metal, alloys and compounds, and is based on the selenium content. Productive capacity of this amount represents an increase in the annual supply of nearly 250,000 pounds over 1950, including domestic production and imports.

Chlorine Producers Urge Revocation of Use Order

The alkali chlorine industry advisory committee recommended to the National Production Authority October 23 that the agency revoke its chlorine order M-31, which requires producers and distributors to fill public health orders for water purification and sewage treatment purposes.

NPA told the committee that chlorine supplies have been in balance with requirements for approximately six months. During the past two and a half months, NPA said, no chlorine directives have had to be issued. If an emergency arose, the order could be reinstated in less than two weeks, the industry pointed out.

NPA also told the committee that supplies of caustic soda are well in excess of requirements. Stocks on hand increased from a low of approximately 880,000 tons on January 1, 1951, to a high of 202,000 tons on July 1, 1952.

DPA Spurs Expansion By Easing Regulations

The Defense Production Administration last week permitted modification of production expansion projects without obtaining amendments to the certificates of necessity, under certain conditions. The ruling, which was contained in an interpretation of DPA regulation No. 1, and accepted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is calculated to speed up construction of new expansion facilities and eliminate some of the legal uncertainties respecting rapid amortization of some others.

Section 4 (j) of the regulation makes provision for a taxpayer to request an amendment to a certificate of necessity where the actual description or cost of the facility varies so materially from the certification as to put in question the identity of the facility.

The interpretation of this section of the regulation, as agreed upon in an exchange of letters by the two agencies, provides that no amendment is necessary where the varied description or cost is within the scope of the original certification to these extents:—

"1. Where the facility acquired or constructed is the same as that certified even though the actual cost exceeds the cost of the facility as estimated in the certificate. Such increased cost may arise from increases in materials, labor, or from other factors.

"2. Where the facility acquired or constructed varies from the facility certified and the actual cost exceeds by not more than 15 percent the cost estimated in the certificate. The variations contemplated include increases in area, size or capacity; acquisitions from a manufacturer or construction by a builder other than the one set forth in the certificate; additional attachments or spare parts; or variations in construction."

DPA pointed out that when the variation from the certificate is more extensive, the certificate holder still may apply for amendment pursuant to section 4 (j).

Sulphur Plant to Be Built In Mexico by Pan American

Construction is scheduled to get under way next February on a $5,000,000 Frasch process sulphur producing plant at Jaltipan, in southern Vera Cruz, Mexico, J. R. Parten, president of the Pan American Sulphur Company, announced October 23. Financial arrangements for the project have been completed, he said.

The proposed plant is to be ready for operation in August, 1954, and will be capable of producing up to 600,000 tons of sulphur annually. It is to be located on concessions comprising 22,000 acres on and around the Jaltipan salt dome, which has been only 40 percent explored for brimstone.

Gulf Sulphur Company of Mexico, a subsidiary of Pan American, and a Mexican corporation domiciled in Mexico City, will be the operating company. Perry Allen, an American citizen who has practiced law in Mexico for more than twenty years, is president of the company.

Arrangements for financing the plant include an eight-year $3,664,000 loan from the Export-Import Bank and an offering of equity stock of approximately $3,000,000 to Pan American Sulphur Company stockholders.

Gane & Ingram Elects Dr. T. Lewis Vice-Pres.

Dr. Thomas Lewis, until recently vice-president and technical director of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has been elected a vice-president of Gane and Ingram, Inc., and its affiliate, A. Maschmeijer, Jr., Inc., both New York.

Dr. Lewis, a member of the 1950-60 revision committee of the United States Pharmacopeia, is also a member of the subcommittee of pharmacognosy of the National Formulary. Before coming to this country in 1930, he headed the School of Pharmacy of the University of Cardiff, and was a member of the board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. In his new position, he will be in charge of research and product development programs at both G&I and Maschmeijer.

Hooker Western Posts to 2

Thomas E. Moffitt has been appointed western manager of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., it has been announced by Bjarne Klaussen and R. W. Hooker, executive vice-president and vice-president in charge of sales, respectively. Horace W. Hooker, jr., has been appointed western sales manager, succeeding Albert H. Hooker.

Contents of This Issue

ACS AG. Chem. Div. Elects Prater..... 49
ACS Colloid Division Headed by Le Beau... 45
ADMA Finds New Test..... 59
ADMA Research Unit Sets Meetings..... 5
AEC Power Study Clearance Granted..... 44
Allen Chlorophyll Executive Arrives..... 65
Amer. Gilsonite Opening N. Y. Office..... 75
Amer. Resinous, Polymer Name Agent..... 73
Amer. Welding Society Honors Fraser..... 45
Anderson Labs Names Deters..... 44
Atlantic Chemical Post to Milask..... 51

Baltimore Paint Club Installs..... 74
Bios Offering 5 New Chemicals..... 60
Butanol Diethyl Oxalate Data..... 60

Caldwell Appoints Watts..... 49
CCC to Buy 35 Peanut Storage Units..... 75
CDIC Paint Technicians Appoint..... 74
Central Handling Mallinckrodt Line..... 65
Chem. Engineers Told to Fight Inflation..... 46
Chemicals Head Tax Aid List..... 4
Chlorine Use Order Revocation Urged..... 3
City Chemical Adds Lutzker..... 46
Contract Renegotiation Rules Clarified..... 81
Copper Pact With Arizona Co. Signed..... 82

Davison Names Barrett..... 44
Deasphalting Unit Contract to Kellogg..... 51
Delanium Names Hainge..... 75
Dow Names Merchants Agent..... 74
DPA Issues Certificates of Necessity..... 3
DPA Outlines Goals Criteria..... 3
DPA Spurs Expansion..... 4
DPI Adds 11 Chemical Reagents..... 63
DPI Equipment Business Being Sold..... 60
Drug Trade Concerned Over WHO Names... 5
DuPont Consolidates Dyes Sales..... 54
DuPont Graselli Post to Schlimme, Faust.. 46
DuPont to End Ethyl Alcohol Sale..... 5

Esberg Heads Amer. Potash Unit..... 5

Fats, Oils Supply Seen Near Record..... 3
Fertilizer Costs Seen Higher..... 3

Gallowhur Names Geraci..... 46
Gane & Ingram Elects Dr. Lewis..... 4
Glidden Assigns Ketchum..... 75

Herbicide Makers Ask More Data..... 3
Hydrazine Plant Completed by Fairmount.. 68

Italian Drug Patent Law Sought..... 65

Lime Industry Requests Price Relief..... 37

Manganese Extraction Study DMPA Aim.... 37
Mathieson Reorganizes Setup..... 5
Mellon Inst. Post to Hartigan..... 7
Metal Can Shipments: July..... 37
Mich. Alkali Posts to Fuger, Reid..... 4
Miner Labs Adds Arnold..... 45
Molasses Parley to Study Feed Use..... 60
Monsanto Shifts Dr. Mowry..... 46
Monsanto Wins Soil Conditioner Mark Case. 49

Nat'l Drug to Make Yellow Fever Vaccine.. 59
Nat'l Gypsum Appoints Penniman..... 75
N.Y. AIC Posts to Coneybear, Moore..... 60
N. Y. Quinine Appoints Thawley..... 5
N.Y. Paint Technicians Install Nov. 6..... 74

Oil Chemists Review Gains..... 7
Oil Industry Seen Needing Govt. Favor..... 51
OIT Sets Four Quotas..... 7

Pac. Coast Borax Splits Ag. Operations..... 5
Pfizer Elects Specht..... 5
Phenol Plant Contract Let by Monsanto.... 54
Pittsburgh Plate Names Castator..... 75
Plasticizer Output Started by Pitts. Coke... 5
Printing Ink Trade Airs Problems..... 4

Rhodes & Co. Elects Officers..... 75

Scientific Apparatus Makers to Meet..... 7
Selenium Supply Goal Set..... 3
Silver-Tingsten Survey Detailed..... 46
Soil Conditioner Meeting Nov. 10..... 49
Soviet Must Be Denied Oil: Colley..... 51
Soybean Price Support $2.56..... 4
Specialized Instruments Names Agent..... 44
Spencer Opens N. Y. Office..... 46
SPI Meeting Nov. 13..... 73
Standard Ultramarine..... 74
Sulphur Consulting Firm Formed..... 44
Sulphur Plant to Be Built in Mexico..... 4
Sulphur World Quotas Raised..... 3
Surface-Active Agents Data Offered..... 78

Textile Research Parley Set..... 7
Titanium Output Goal Increased..... 3
Trendex Names O'Connell..... 78
Trigg Found. Awards Scholarships..... 81

Ultra-Violet Equipment Announced..... 54
Ungerer Names Dietrich..... 5
Uranium Lode in Alaska Seen Possible..... 45
USDA Withholding Peanuts Pending Count. 3
USP Anti-Anemia Post to Bethel..... 60
US Permitting Small Firms Expansion..... 54

Vinyl Resin Plant Being Doubled..... 5
Vose Retires from Cabot..... 73

Waksman Wins Nobel Prize..... 5
WHO Subcommittee Picks Names..... 7
Williams Changes Phone Number..... 49

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertisers Index..... 83
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 65
Classified Advertisements..... 82
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 47
Coal Chemicals..... 52
Crude Oil Stocks..... 50
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 38
Imports..... 64
Imports Detained..... 67
Obituaries..... 61
OPD Price Index..... 4
Trade Briefs..... 45, 54, 60, 65
Washington Talks It Over..... 5

Chemicals at Head of Tax Aid List by Dollar Volume

Chemicals and allied products led in dollar volume of rapid tax amortization certificates of necessity issued between June 20 and September 5, 1952, it was disclosed in a summary of the defense facilities expansion program issued last week by the Defense Production Administration.

This industry, to which 158 certificates were issued, accounted for $392,738,000 or 20 percent of the total of 2,073 certificates with $1,955,534,000 value issued in the period. An additional 15 percent each went to public utilities with a total of $288,611,000 and railroads and other transportation and storage with $292,516,000.

DPA said that the granting of certificates is continuing on a more selective basis as the major expansion goals become filled. Henceforth, emphasis will be placed on rounding out already established expansion goals, and on determination of specially needed facilities, the storage of which might result in production bottlenecks.

Soybean Price Support Set at $2.56 for '53 Crop

Price support of $2.56 a bushel, national average, for 1953-crop soybeans was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. Price support for 1952-crop soybeans, now being marketed, is also at a national average of $2.56 a bushel. The national average of $2.56 is 90 percent of the current (September 15, 1952) soybeans parity price of $2.84 a bushel.

Price support will be carried out through loans and purchase agreements that will be available to producers from time of harvest through January, 1954. The soybeans must grade No. 4 or better, and contain not more than 14 percent moisture.

Printing Ink Trade Airs Its Key Supply Problems

Supplies of cobalt compounds, cadmium selenide and steel containers are the chief problems affecting the printing ink industry, members of the industry's advisory committee told the National Production Authority October 22. NPA said that cobalt and selenium are among the critical ferro-alloys still in short supply. The supply situation affecting the industry was outlined by NPA as follows:—

Cobalt is imported from Africa, and although there has been a slight improvement in imports, military demands and stockpile needs preclude the possibility of improvement in the amounts being allocated for civilian uses.

Selenium is produced as a by-product in the electrolytic production of copper and any increase of its availability depends on increased electrolytic copper output, which is not expected presently.

Blackplate sheet of .25 gauge is in short supply and .18 gauge is extremely short supply. Significant improvement in supplies is not expected before January or February of next year.

Other metals used in printing ink compounds, such as tin, lead, zinc, molbdenum and chromium, are in fair to good supply, NPA said.

Michigan Alkali Managerial Appointments to Fuger, Reid

Bert Cremers, vice president Michigan Alkali division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has announced the appointment of P. G. Fuger as manager of glass industry sales and L. C. Reid as manager of the western district, headquartering in Chicago. These men will assume their new positions after the first of the year.

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Price Index Up Again

The overall OPD price index advanced 0.08 point last week. Despite a pronounced downward trend in the essential oils section, advances in the fats, oils and waxes and drugs and fine chemicals markets were responsible for the index rise.

Prominent among items reduced in the latter market were sesquiterpeneless, distilled and expressed orange oil as well as neroli petale, pimento berry, natural and redistilled peppermint and ylang-ylang oils. Native cananga, cubeb and dillweed oils were advanced. Offsetting the sizable index decline in the essential oils section was the fats, oils and waxes market which featured advances in coconut fatty acid, copra and several oils including coconut, peanut and soybean. Olive and tung oils were down along with soybean meal.

The botanicals market advanced in some degree, featuring higher costs for such items as aconite leaves, blackberry root bark, Canadian fir balsam and Juniper berries. Among the spices, several grades of sage were advanced along with oregano and black pepper. The drugs and fine chemicals market featured some changes including a nominal advance in castor beans with reductions in blackstrap molasses, quinidine sulphate and cocoa butter.

The petroleum derivatives and coal chemicals markets were without price change. Elsewhere throughout the market there were scattered changes such as a reduction in egg yolk in the textile and leather chemicals section, declines in lead and zinc metal in the heavy chemicals market and an advance in dried blood in the agricultural chemicals section. The protective coatings materials market was marked by reductions in various grades of red lead and shellac as well as in litharge and orange mineral. Red vermilion quicksilver was the sole advance in this section.

Except for nineteen changes in botanicals listed on page 67, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found:—

Prices Advanced

Acid, coconut fatty, ¾c. per lb. (76).
Ammonium bifluoride, 1.60c. per lb. (40).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia (48).
Castor beans, $10 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil, nominal (57).
Copra, $20 per ton (76).
Oil, cananga, native, $2.25 per lb. (69).
Coconut, crude, 1c. per lb. (76).
ref., ⅛ to ¾c. per lb.
Cubeb, 60c. per lb. (69).
Dillweed, 15c. per lb. (69).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, ref., alkali, ¼c. per lb.
clarified, ¾c. per lb.
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 3c. per lb. (71).
Wax, crude No. 3, 1c. per lb. (76).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (57).
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb. (55).
Lard, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Lead, metal, ½c. per lb. (40).
Red, 95%, ½c. per lb. (71).
97%, ½c. per lb.
98%, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (71).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (57).
Oil, apricot kernel, 1c. per lb. (69).
Coriander, $1 per lb. (69).
Geranium, Algerian, 25c. per lb. (69).
Lemon, California, 15c. per lb. (69).
Lemongrass, 25c. per lb. (69).
Linseed, 2/10c. per lb. (76).
Neroli, petale, $5 per lb. (69).
Ocotea cymbarum, 2c. per lb. (69).
Olive, 10c. per gal. (76).
Orange, distilled, 10c. per lb. (69).
Expressed, California, 35c. per lb.
Florida, 20c. per lb.
Sesquiterpeneless, $25 per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 35c. per lb. (69).
redistilled, 60c. per lb.
Pimento berry, 5c. per lb. (69).
Sage, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb. (69).
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Ylang-ylang, extra, $14.75 per lb. (69).
Orange, mineral, ½c. per lb. (71).
Quinidine sulphate, 25c. per oz. (57).
Shellac, lemon No. 1, 1c. per lb. (71).
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (76).
Wax, carnauba yellow, 2c. per lb. (76).
Zinc metal slabs, 1c. per lb. (40).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

October 24, 1952	October 17, 1952	October 26, 1951
109.47	109.39	116.22

ADMA Research Unit Sets Meeting Program

The research and development section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association has drawn up the program for its meeting, to be held November 6 to 8 at Moraine-on-the-Lake hotel, Highland Park, Ill.

The meeting will get under way with a general session the morning of the sixth at which John G. Searle, of G. D. Searle & Co., and Randolph T. Major, of Merck & Co., will discuss the "Relationship Between Research and Top Management." There will be four committee round-table discussions in the afternoon.

The organic-biochemistry-pharmacology committee will hear a discussion on "The Use of Statistical Methods in Pharmaceutical Research and Development" by Frank Wilcoxon, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, and Martin A. Brumbaugh, of Bristol Laboratories, Inc. The pharmaceutical development committee has scheduled talks on "Pharmaceutical Rubber" by D. F. Siddall, of United States Stoneware Company, and on the "Pharmaceutical Aspects of Vitamin B_{12} and Synthetic Vitamin A" by W. C. Gakenheimer, of Merck.

Cathode Ray Sterilization

"Cathode Ray Sterilization and its Use in Representative Pharmaceutical Products" is the title of a paper to be presented at the physical chemistry committee meeting by O. R. Woods, of the Upjohn Company. S. F. Kern, of Eli Lilly & Co., will appear before this committee, discussing the "Possibilities for Use of X-Ray Absorption and Fluorescence in Pharmaceuticals." The research administration committee has slated two talks—"Classification of Research and Development Personnel" by U. V. Solmssen, of Warner-Hudnut, Inc., and "Handling of New Product Suggestions and New Product Ideas Emanating From Outside the Company" by R. J. Dahl.

—Continued on page 63

DuPont Co. to End Sale Of Ethyl Alcohol Dec. 31

The dye and chemicals division of the organic chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., announced today that it will discontinue the sale of ethyl alcohol as of the end of this year. In a letter to its customers, the company stated that when additional synthetic alcohol production now under way becomes available around the middle of 1953, there will be sufficient synthetic capacity to take care of the country's entire requirements.

Since 1932 duPont has produced ethyl alcohol in a unit at the Chambers Works, Deepwater, N. J., by the fermentation process. The company stated that is in a position to meet all contractual obligations between now and the end of the year, and gave assurance of its willingness to continue to supply its regular customers for a longer period until such time as they could complete other satisfactory supply arrangements.

Heads Amer. Potash Unit

Alfred M. Esberg has been named head of the newly-organized sales development department of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles. Mr. Esberg was president of Eston Chemicals, Inc., prior to the merging of that company with American Potash (OPD, 8/11/52), and in his new post will be responsible for coordination between research and sales of all American Potash and Eston activities.

Waksman Wins Nobel Prize For Streptomycin Discovery

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., last week was awarded the 1952 Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology for his work in the discovery of streptomycin. In the citation accompanying the award, which this year is worth $33,200, streptomycin was singled out as the first effective antibiotic found for use against tuberculosis.

Dr. Waksman directed the research team whose work led to the discovery of streptomycin. Two years ago, upon suit by one of his assistants, Dr. Albert Schatz, Dr. Waksman acknowledged that Dr. Schatz was "entitled to credit legally and scientifically as co-discoverer. The Nobel Prize committee, however, sidestepped the issue, and confined its citation to Dr. Waksman. The Rutgers microbiologist, who also led the work leading to the discovery of neomycin, a companion antibiotic to streptomycin, is the fourth researcher in antibiotics to win the Nobel award. The joint discoverers of penicillin, Sir Alexander Fleming, Ernest B. Chain and Sir Howard W. Florey, won the 1945 prize in medicine and physiology.

Ungerer Names Dittrich

Ungerer & Co., New York, has appointed F. F. Dittrich controller of the concern. Mr. Dittrich has been associated with Ungerer since 1942 and has served in various capacities with the organization.

Pfizer Elects Specht Pres. Of All Foreign Trade Units

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has elected Charles A. Specht president of all of the concern's foreign trade subsidiaries. Mr. Specht, who was formerly controller and a member of the board of directors of Pfizer, will continue in the latter post but has resigned as controller. The subsidiaries include Pfizer Overseas, Inc.; Pfizer International Corporation; Laboratorios Pfizer, S. A.; Pfizer Inter-American, S. A.; Pfizer, Ltd., and Pfizer Canada, Ltd.

John J. Powers, jr., a vice-president and director of Pfizer, will continue as the

Charles A. Specht

principal representative of the parent company in connection with the ownership of all of its foreign trading subsidiaries. Edwin H. Smith, formerly controller of Warner-Hudnut, Inc., New York, has been elected controller of Pfizer to succeed Mr. Specht.

During the last two years, Pfizer has been engaged in an extensive expansion of its foreign trade activities. The several subsidiaries it had formed to carry out the aims of this program have established branch operations in Canada, England and Belgium, as well as in a number of countries throughout Latin America.

Mathieson Reorganizes Setup; Four New Divisions Created

Thomas S. Nichols, president and chairman of the board of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has announced a new plan of organization as a result of the corporation's recent expansions and the merger with E. R. Squibb & Sons. John C. Leppart continues as executive vice-president of the corporation. Stanley de J. Osborne, financial vice-president, will direct the activities of the corporation's financial and auxiliary departments.

Operations, sales and development activities are placed in four major divisions of Mathieson Chemical Corporation to be known as Mathieson Development Company, Carl F. Prutton, president; Mathieson Industrial Chemicals Company, Donald W. Drummond, president; Mathieson Agricultural Chemicals Company, S. L. Nevins, president, and E. R. Squibb & Sons, Theodore Weicker, jr. president.

Mr. Nichols will assume the added responsibilities of chief executive officer of the drug and pharmaceutical divisions, comprising the activities formerly carried on by E. R. Squibb & Sons. Russell Hopkinson, vice-president of Mathieson, will direct and coordinate the activities of this division and will have the title of director of drug and pharmaceutical divisions. Three executive vice-presidents of the E. R. Squibb & Sons divisions have been appointed. They are:—C. M. Van Kirk for domestic operations; L. W. Manning for overseas operations, and W. A. Feirer for the Squibb Institute for Medical Research.

Other officers of Mathieson Chemical Corporation appointed are J. V. Joyce, vice-president and comptroller; E. R. Van Vliet, vice-president and treasurer; C. S. Gage, vice-president of purchasing, and A. P. Winsor, secretary. The executive offices of Mathieson Chemical Corporation will remain in Baltimore.

Plasticizer Output at New Unit Started by Pitts. Coke

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week began production in its new Neville Island plasticizer plant, the most recently completed unit in the firm's current $20,000,000 expansion program. The new plant will boost Pittsburgh Coke's plasticizer production to more than 1,000,000 pounds a month.

Drug Trade Concerned Over WHO Name Work

Drug manufacturers reported a growing concern last week over the work of the subcommittee on non-proprietary names of the World Health Organization and have asked the agency to hold up the issuance of any more names until its work can be formalized. (For names released thus far by the WHO group, see page 7.)

A resolution to this effect was adopted by the legislative section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at a recent meeting, and a copy is now in the possession of Dr. Lloyd Miller, United States representative on the subcommittee, who is attending a meeting of the group in Geneva.

What seems to be disturbing the drug industry are reports that the decisions of the subcommittee have a more far-reaching and binding effect upon American drug manufacturers than they had been led to believe originally. As a result, a cloud of doubt has been cast upon the validity of some of the American trademarks.

The subcommittee on non-proprietary names is a group of four experts set up to devise generic names for drug products that will have international acceptance and thereby avoid some of the confusion now existing by reason of a drug having one name in one country and another name in another country.

Authority Questioned

While the purposes of this program are laudable, manufacturers state that they have been unable to find out how the subcommittee was chosen or how it acquired its authority. Nor have they been able to discover any rules of procedure or formal means of publicizing its decisions.

Attorneys in the drug industry who have made inquiries have been informed by WHO that it was established under a treaty approved by this government and therefore any decision of WHO or its committees takes precedence over any domestic laws since the United States constitution provides that congress shall pass no law that would have the effect of nullifying a treaty.

At least one drug manufacturer is reported to have felt the effects of the subcommittee's work. This firm produces seven products which are marketed under well known generic names. The subcommittee decided to use different names for five of the products and made the action final before the company could register its protest.

Lack of Appeal Cited

One of the complaints heard in the drug industry is that while the subcommittee first offers the names it has chosen for a drug product as a "proposed" name, there does not appear to be any time period established within which manufacturers may protest the name. Nor is there any machinery for appealing from the decision of the subcommittee.

Manufacturers fear that under the present set-up the value of many of their trademarks might easily be wiped out without any recourse for relief on their part.

Vinyl Resin Plant in Ohio Being Doubled by Naugatuck

Naugatuck Chemical Division, United States Rubber Company, New York, last week announced that it is doubling the production capacity of its "Marvinol" vinyl resin plant in Painesville, Ohio. The expansion program, which is expected to be completed by next June, will lift production to more than 50,000,000 pounds annually.

In addition to expanding its resin capacity, Naugatuck has been conducting a research and development program aimed at new, more efficient types of vinyl resin for the plastics industry. Production facilities for these resins are being included in the Painesville expansion program.

New York Quinine Appoints Thawley General Sales Mgr.

The appointment of William A. Thawley as general sales manager of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., New York, was announced last week by Barclay E. Mackinnon, vice-president in charge of sales. The assignment takes effect November 1.

For the past seven years, Mr. Thawley has been associated with New York Quinine and its affiliated company, S. B. Penick & Co., in a sales capacity. Prior to the war, he was with Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc., Tuckahoe, N. Y., as a sales representative.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The Federal Trade Commission has just issued another in a series of reports on prewar and postwar profit rates of a selected group of 512 manufacturing companies. Grouped into twenty-five major manufacturing industries, it shows that in all but six of these industries these companies showed higher profit rates after taxes in 1951 than in the prewar year of 1940, but when the comparison is made with 1950, all but two of the twenty-five industries experienced reduced rates of return.

The chemical industry was no exception to this rule. Earning statements of some twenty-seven producers of industrial chemicals showed a rate of return on stockholders' investment of 17.9 percent after taxes in 1951, as compared with 23.8 percent in 1950 and 14.6 percent in 1940. Only the automobile manufacturers enjoyed a higher rate of return—18.7 percent in 1951, 31.7 percent in 1950, and 17.3 percent in 1940.

A somewhat different picture was presented for manufacturers of soap, cleaning and polishing preparations. The rate of return for this group was only 10.7 percent in 1951, as compared with 18.2 percent in 1950 and 17.5 percent in 1940. The only other industry groups whose rate of return in 1951 did not match or exceed that of 1940 were tobacco products and floor covering manufacturers. Petroleum refiners did very well over the period. Their rate of return rose from 6.7 percent in 1940 to 14.3 percent in 1950 and to 15.7 percent in 1951.

To an important extent the general decrease in rates of return, as between 1950 and 1951, is accounted for by increased taxes in 1950. For the 512 companies surveyed, profits, before income taxes increased 14 percent from $11,882,000,000 in 1950 to $13,582,000,000 in 1951. After taxes, profits decreased 8 percent from $6,625,000,000 in 1950 to $6,110,000,000 in 1951.

Industrial chemical manufacturers reported a rate of return before taxes in 1951 of 38 percent, greater than that of any other industry group. In 1950, with a rate of return of 37.7 percent, they were exceeded only by the automobile manufacturers with a 52.1 percent rate.

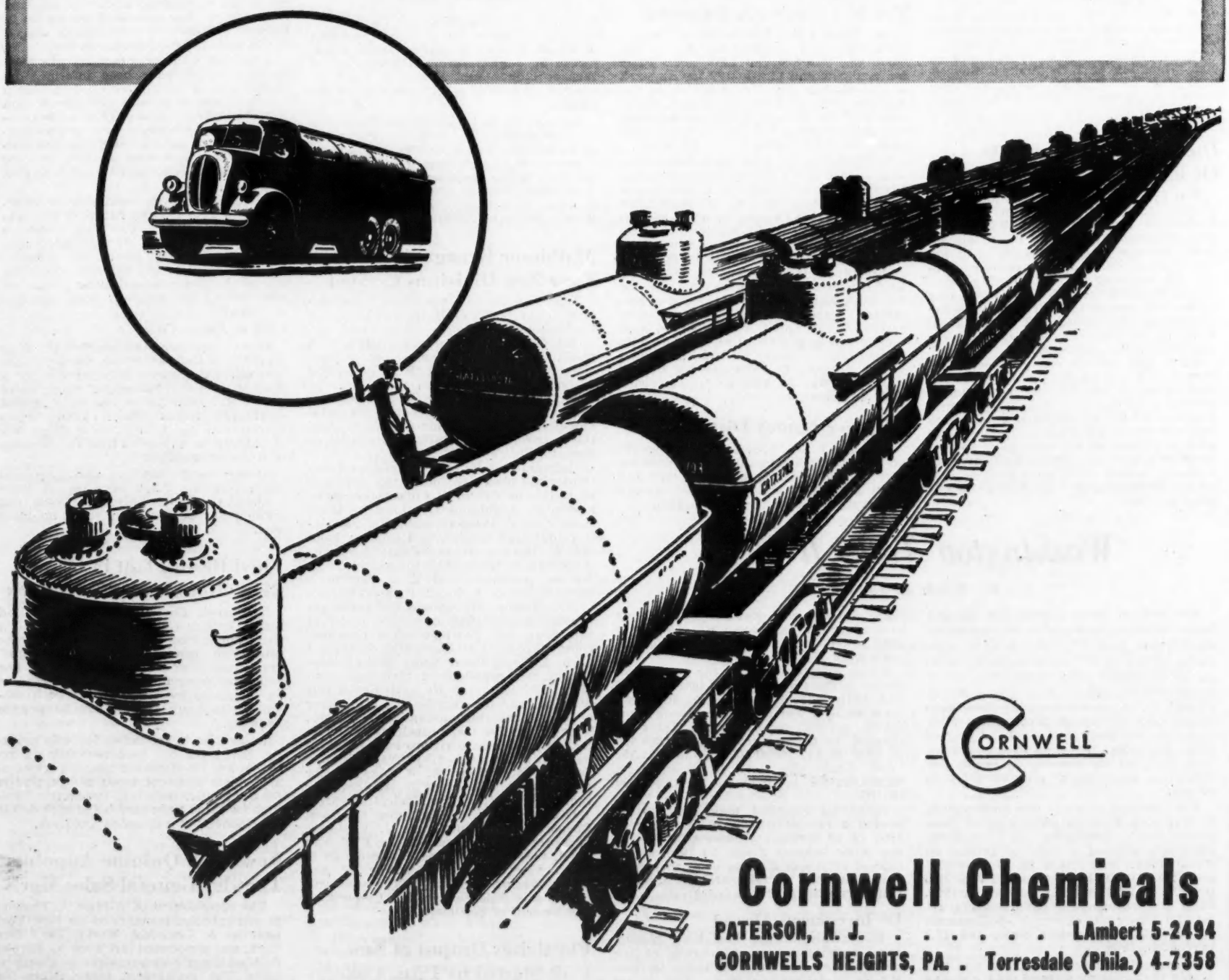
US Investments Abroad

The administration has been placing great emphasis in recent months on the necessity of American industry increasing its investments abroad. This has to be done if we are to ever be able to reduce the foreign aid programs, or else our tariffs must be reduced further so that Europe can sell more in the American market. In fact, both measures are being urged, but there is one high in the councils of the government who doesn't

—Continued on page 38

Caustic Soda
Caustic Potash

Tank Car and Tank Truck Delivery to the Eastern Seaboard



CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemicals

PATERSON, N. J. . . . . LAmbert 5-2494
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA. . Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7358

Executive Offices:
24 East 38th St., New York, N. Y. MUrray Hill 3-0174

Association Meetings

American Association for the Advancement of Science, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., December 26-31.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Association of Textile Technologists, annual symposium, Statler hotel, New York, February 3, 1953.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, accounting section, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 27-29; research and development section, Moraine-on-the-Lake hotel, Highland Park, Ill., November 6-8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Cleveland and Carter hotels, Cleveland, Ohio, December 7-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 10-13.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10.

American Standards Association, annual meeting Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 25.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 7-9.

Combined Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-19.

Electrochemical Society, annual meeting, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, October 26-30.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., March 11-13, 1953.

National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Roney Plaza hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., November 19-21.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, October 30-November 1.

Plant Maintenance Conference, in conjunction with Plant Maintenance Show, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 19-22, 1953.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, October 28; Christmas party, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10.

Society of Chemical Industry (American Section), award meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 12.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 17-18.

Mellon Inst. Key Research Post Goes to Dr. Hartigan

Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, president of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Dr. Raymond H. Hartigan as assistant director of research on the institute's executive staff. Dr. Hartigan joined Mellon Institute in 1941 as a Fellow on one of the research programs sustained by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, and six years later was made a Senior Fellow. In his investigational work he contributed to the development of the hydrogen cyanide-hydrogen sulphide recovery process now in operation by Koppers at Kearny, N. J. In 1950 he was appointed to the post of manager of the laboratory section of the Koppers research department. A year later he returned to Mellon Institute as an Administrative Fellow and in this position has been supervising the investigations of the various fellowships supported in the institute by Koppers.

OIT Sets Four Quotas

The Office of International Trade announced last week that export quotas have been established for the fourth quarter as follows:—Natural and artificial cryolite, 40,000 pounds; calcium molybdate, molybdenum ore and concentrates, and ferromolybdenum, 1,600,000 pounds; certain other molybdenum products including molybdenum powder, 100,000 pounds, and reagent grade molybdenum chemicals, ammonium molybdate and molybdenum salts and compounds, n.e.c., 3,000 pounds.

Textile Research Parley Set

The Textile Research Institute will hold its twenty-third annual meeting November 17 and 18 at the Commodore Hotel, New York.

WHO Subcommittee Picks Names For World Non-Proprietary Drugs

The subcommittee on international non-proprietary names of the World Health Organization, a group charged with the responsibility of selecting for every potential valuable drug in existence a common, usable, permanent name which may be used throughout the world in medical literature and labeling to the exclusion of everything else except trade names, has proposed a number of new designations for drugs in this category. Names put forward thus far by the expert group, as reported by the United States Pharmacopeia and the Combined Trade-Mark Bureau of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, are listed below.

In the listing, references are made to the United States Pharmacopeia (USP), the National Formulary (NF), the British Pharmacopeia (BP) and New Non-Official Remedies (NNR). Anyone wishing to offer comments or objections to these names is instructed to contact Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, of the WHO subcommittee on non-proprietary names, 46 Park avenue, New York 16. In some cases, WHO has assigned reference numbers to the drug names, and these should be mentioned in correspondence with Dr. Miller. Following are the proposed names along with a description of their chemical nature:—

Abubarbital (WHO No. 6)—Allyl, 1-methylpropyl barbital.

Acebrochol—Acetodibromodihydrocholesterol.

Acediasulfone sodium — 4,4'-Carboxymethylaminodiphenylsulfone.

Acetaminosalol — Acetyl-4-aminophenyl salicylate.

Acriflavinium chloride, NF.

Adiphenine.

Adrenalone—Alpha-3,4-dihydroxyphenyl-beta-methylaminoethanone.

Aldesulfone sodium—Sulfoxone, NNR; aldapsone, BP.

Allobarbital—Diallylbarbituric acid, NNR.

Allocupreide sodium — Sodium cuproallylthioureidobenzoate.

Allomethadione—3-Allyl-5-methyloxazolidine-2,4-dione.

Allorphine (WHO No. 30)—Morphine substitute.

Alphameprodine — Alpha-propionoxy-4-phenyl-1-methyl-3-ethyl-piperidine.

Alphaprodine — 1,3-Dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine.

Amino-acetic acid (glycine).

Aminoacridine—9-Aminoacridine.

Aminoethyl nitrate—Nitrate ester of aminoethanol.

Aminothiazole—2-Aminothiazole.

Amobarbital—5-Ethyl-4-(3'-methylbutyl) barbituric acid.

Amodiaquine hydrochloride.

Antazoline hydrochloride—NNR.

Aprobarbital—NNR.

Aureomycin, USP.

Azamethonium bromide—3-Methyl-3-azapentane-1,5-bis (ethyl-dimethylammonium) bromide.

Bacitracin—NNR.

Benzalkonium chloride, USP.

Benzethonium chloride—NNR.

Benzylsulfamide—4, Benzylaminophenylsulfonamide.

Benzododecinium — Dimethylbenzyldodecylammonium.

Betameprodine—Beta-propionoxy-4-phenyl-1-methyl-3-ethylpiperidine.

Bibrocathine (WHO No. 79)—Bismuth from catechol.

Biotin.

Brallobarbital (WHO No. 8)—Allyl, bromallyl barbital.

Bromisoval — Alpha-bromoisovalerylcarbamide.

Brophebarbital (WHO No. 13)—Ethyl, 3-brom-phenyl barbital.

Calcium pantothenate—Calcium salt of N-[1,3 dihydroxy-2-dimethylbutyryl] beta-alanine.

Caramiphenium chloride.

Cetrimonium—Cetyltrimethylammonium.

Cetylpyridinium chloride—NNR.

Chloramphenicol, USP.

Chlorcyclizinium chloride—NNR.

Chlormethine — Di-(chloroethyl) methylamine; mustine, BP.

Chlornaphazine — 2,2'-dichlorodiethyl-beta-naphthylamine.

Chlorophenothane, technical.

Chloropyrilenium.

Cholinium gluconate — 2-(Hydroxyethyl) trimethylammonium D-gluconate.

Cinchocainium chloride—Hydrochloride of the beta-diethylaminoethylamide of 2-butyloxycinchoninic acid.

Cinchophen — 2-Phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid.

Cocarboxylase.

Corticotropin—Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), NNR.

Cortisone—NNR.

Cyanocobalamin—NNR; vitamin B_{12}, USP.

Cyclamate sodium—NNR, sodium cyclohexylsulfamate.

Cyclizine HCl (WHO No. 176)—Piperazine substitute. Trade name is "Marezine" HCl.

Cyclobarbital—NNR.

Cyclopropane, USP.

Decamethonium bromide.

Dehydrocholic acid, NF.

Dexamphetamine.

Dextran.

Dianthone (WHO No. 81)—Dihydroxyanthraquinone.

Diaphenylsulfone — 4,4-Diaminodiphenylsulfone.

Dichlorophenarsine hydrochloride, USP.

Dienoestrol — 3-4-Bis (parahydroxyphenyl)-2,4-hexadiene; NNR.

Diethazine — N-diethylaminoethylphenothiazine.

Diethylcarbazine — 1-Diethylcarbamoyl-4-methylpiperazine.

Digitoxoside—Digitoxin, USP.

Dihydrostreptomycin, USP.

Dihydrotachysterol.

Diiodohydroxyquinoline — 8-Hydroxy-5,7-diiodo-quinoline; NNR.

Dimazene (WHO No. 82)—Azo dye.

Dimercaprol, USP.

Dimethiodal sodium—Sodium diiodomethanesulfonate.

Dimethyltubocurarinium chloride.

Diodone—Iodopyracet, USP.

Diphenhydramine hydrachloride, USP.

Diprophylline—Dihydroxypropyltheophylline.

Disulfiram.

Dithranol (WHO No. 83)—Antratriol.

Dixanthogene (WHO No. 84)—$(C_2H_5OCS_2)2$.

Doxylaminium succinate—Doxylamine succinate, NNR.

Erythromycin (WHO No. 39)—Product of bacterial growth.

Ethadione (WHO No. 85)—Oxazolidine substitute.

Ethacridine—2-Ethyoxy-6,9-diaminoacridine.

Ethinyloestradiol—NNR.

Ethoxazorutoside — Monomorpholylethylrutoside.

Ethoxycaine (WHO No. 18)—Aminobenzoic acid substitute.

Ethyldicoumarol — Ethyl biscoumacetate, NNR; 3,3'-carboxymethylene bis-(4-hydroxy coumarin) ethyl ester.

Ethylurethane (urethan, USP).

Eucatropine, USP.

Fenethazine — N-(2-dimethylamino-1-ethyl) phenothiazaine.

Fluostigmine (WHO No. 78)—Diisopropyl fluorophosphate.

Gallamine — 1,2,3,-Tri(2'-diethylaminoethoxy) benzene.

Gentisic acid.

Globaline (WHO No. 36)—Tetraglycine hydroperiodide.

Glucosulfamide — Glucose sodium bisulfite compound of sulfanilamidomethanol.

Glucosulfone—Glucapsone, BP.

Glutamic acid.

Glycarsamide (WHO No. 86)—Na glycolylaminophenylarsonate.

Glycobiarsol (WHO No. 16)—Bismuth glycolyl arsanilate.

Gonadotrophin, chorionic, NNR.

Gonadotrophin serum.

Gramicidin.

Heptabarbital (WHO No. 10)—Ethyl, cycloheptenyl barbital.

Heptaminol—2-Amino-6-methylheptan-6-ol.

Hexachlorophene — Di-(2-hydroxy-3,5,6-trichlorophenyl) methane, NNR.

Hexamethonium bromide — Mexamethylene-1,6-bistrimethylammonium, "C-6."

Hexastigmine (WHO No. 72) — Hexaethyl tetraphosphate.

Hexicide (WHO No. 87)—Hexachlorocyclohexane.

Hexobarbital—NNR.

Hexoestrol—Hexestrol, NNR.

Hyaluronidase, NNR.

Hydralazine.

Hydrocodone bitartrate — Dihydrocodeinone acid tartrate.

Hydrocortisone (WHO No. 38)—Compound F.

Hydromorphone HCl — Dihydromorphinone HCl, USP.

Hydroxyamphetaminium Br.—NNR; 1-para-hydroxyphenyl-2-aminopropane hydrobromide.

Hydroxyamethocaine (WHO No. 31)—OH derivative of tetracaine.

Hydroxyprocaine (WHO No. 25)—OH analog of procaine.

Hydroxypyridine tartrate—Tartrate ester of 3-hydroxypyridine.

Ichthammol, NF.

Intermedine—Active principle of the parsintermedia of the pituitary.

Iodetryl—Ethyl diiodostearate.

Iodophthalein sodium, USP.

Ipanoic acid.

Iproniazid — 1,Isonicotinyl-2-isopropylhydrazide.

Isomethadone — 1,6-Dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-5-ethyl-3-hexanone.

Isoniazid—Isonicotinyl hydrazide.

Isophenaline—Isopropylarterenol, NNR.

Itobarbital (WHO No. 7)—Allyl, isobutyl barbital.

Ketobemidone — 4-Meta-hydroxyphenyl-1-1-methyl-4-propionyl-piperidine.

Khellin.

Levarterenol (WHO No. 33)—Laevo isomer of nor-epinephrine (arterenol).

Lidocaine—NNR.

Mafenide—4-Aminomethylphenylsulfonamide.

Maleylsulfathiazole — Maleyl-para-amino-phenyl-sulfonamidothiazole.

Medrylamine — Beta-dimethylaminoethyl-para-methoxy-benzyhydryl ether.

Menadione sodium bisulfite, USP.

Mephenesin—NNR.

Mephenytoin—3-Methyl-5,5 phenylethylhydantoin; methoin, BP.

Mepyramine — N-para-methoxybenzyl-N',N'-dimethyl-N-(2-pyridyl) ethylenediamine; pyrilamine, NNR.

Meralluride, USP.

Merbromin, NF.

Mercaptomerin—NNR.

Mercuderamide — Hydroxymercuripropanolamide of orthocarboxyphenoxyacetic acid.

Mercurophylline, USP.

—*Continued on page 62*

Oil Chemists Review New Technical Gains

Reports on technical investigations and achievements during the past year featured the twenty-sixth fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society, held last week in the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relative merits of rinsing versus non-rinsing when using new type detergents in home laundering were discussed by Ethel J. Russell and William W. Niven, jr., of the Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Mo. They examined the practice of non-rinsing from the following standpoints:—Amount of soil left on the fabric, amount of residual detergent left on the fabric because of non-rinsing, possible deleterious action of residual detergent on the mechanical strength of the fabric, relative bacterial count of rinsed and unrinsed fabrics, and the effect of residual detergent on the hand and odor of the fabric.

The paper pointed out that the concentration of the suspended soil in the wash is the most important factor in determining the effectiveness and acceptability of the no-rinse method. Slightly more residual soil remains in the fabric with the no-rinse method. However, with lightly soiled family wash loads giving a low concentration of soil in the wash solution, the difference is believed to be insignificant, it was explained.

Chromaticity in Evaluating Whiteness

Henry Hemmendinger and Joseph M. Lambert, of the Central Research Laboratory of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, Easton, Pa., presented a paper entitled, "The Importance of Chromaticity in the Evaluation of Whiteness." An important factor in the subjective evaluation of whiteness is the color of the slightly off-white samples which are being compared, the paper pointed out.

By applying numerical colorimetry to the region of nearly white samples, several investigators, including MacAdam, Judd, Selling and Friele, have shown that the three dimensions of color, hue and chroma (jointly described as chromaticity) may be of greater significance in the evaluation of whiteness than lightness (Munsell "Value"). These findings have been confirmed in practice, it was stated, by the widespread acceptance of bluing dyes which increase the apparent whiteness by suitably altering the chromaticity despite the concurrent decrease in lightness.

New Hydroxylating Method

A paper entitled, "New Method for Hydroxylating Long-Chain Unsaturated Fatty Acids, Esters, Alcohols and Hydrocarbons" was offered by H. B. Knight, R. E. Koos and Daniel Swern, of the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia. The paper stated that formic acid at its boiling point at atmospheric pressure adds readily to the double bonds of eleic, elaidic, and linoleic acids, methyl oleate, oleyl alcohol, 1-hexene and glycerides, yielding the corresponding formate esters.

In the absence of catalysts, approximately twenty-four hours are required for 80 percent conversion; perchloric acid in small amounts reduces the reaction time five to fifteen minutes. Sulphuric acid is a less efficient catalyst, the paper stated. Acetic acid, catalyzed by perchloric acid, also adds to the double bond but at a slower rate than formic acid does. Other olefinic compounds and catalyst systems are being investigated to establish the generality of the reactions, it was said.

Modification of Vegetable Oils

R. O. Feuge, Audrey T. Gros and E. J. Vicknair, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., in a paper entitled, "Modification of Vegetable Oils. Properties of Aceto-Oleins," stated that several natural oils were acetylated, either by inter-esterification or by glycer-

—*Continued on page 47*

Scientific Apparatus Makers Plan Meeting November 6-9

Midyear meetings of three sections of the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association will be held November 6 to 9 in the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

Among major subjects scheduled for discussion are export licensing, the scientific and engineering manpower shortage, and advantages gained from moving into new and remodeled buildings designed especially for laboratory apparatus manufacture and distribution.

Other subjects are sales expenses, market analysis, renegotiation of government contracts, product liability insurance, reduction of distributors' and manufacturers' shipping costs and problems of taking physical inventory. George E. Sokolsky, columnist and radio commentator, will be principal speaker at a dinner meeting on November 7.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 24 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 40
Agricultural Chemicals 48
Aromatic Chemicals 69
Botanical Drugs 67
Coal Chemicals 52
Drugs 57
Essential Oils 69
Fats and Greases 76
Fertilizer Materials 48
Fine Chemicals 57
Gums 67
Heavy Chemicals 40
Lacquer Materials 71
Leather Chemicals 55
Naval Stores 71
Oil Cake and Meal 76
Oils 76
Paint Materials 71
Pesticides 48
Petroleum Derivatives 50
Protective Coating Materials 71
Spices 67
Textile Chemicals 55
Varnish Materials 71
Waxes 76

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .1050 - .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., ton lots ..... lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt alld E ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .14½ - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½ - .10

Methyl (see MD

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l. works ..... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l ..... lb. .38½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38½ - —
tanks ..... lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls ..... 100 lbs. 12.45 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.50
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP, dms. works ..... 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh; powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works ..... lb. .30½ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls ..... lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots ..... kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E ..... 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech., 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.00 - —

Boric, powd., bbls., less ton lots, same basis ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls ..... lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots ..... lb 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric natural, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms ..... lb 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms ..... lb. .29¼ - .30½

Caprylic 90%, dms ..... lb. .29¼ - .30½

Cassello dms frt alld ..... lb 1.44 - —

Castor oil, split, dms ..... lb. .33¼ - .33¾

Chicago, bbls. frt alld ..... lb 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt equald ..... lb .044 - .059
tanks, frt equald ..... lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½ - .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd bots ..... lb 3.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .27½ - —
kgs. ..... lb. .28½ - —

USP, gran. fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .34½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .25½ - —
kgs. ..... lb. .26½ - —

Anhydrous and USP powdered citric, ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed bis ..... lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .19¾ - .21
tankcars ..... lb. .18 - —
double dist., dms ..... lb. .21¼ - .22½
tankcars ..... lb. .19½ - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .11¼ - .12½
double dist., dms ..... lb. .11¾ - .13

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% above 210°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 1.09 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis ... gal. .95 - —
207° to 210° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis ... gal. 1.05 - —
204° to 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. 1.24 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis, gal. 1.21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. 1.24 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.10 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse. gal. .85 - 1.00

petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks same basis gal. .58 - —

200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .50 - .53

245° C to 293° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works ..... lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls ..... lb. .90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots ..... lb. 22.00 - Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works ..... lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms c.l. works lb .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb .35½ - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram 1.60 - —

Formic, 85% cbys, c.l. works lb .142 - .17
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½ - .22
90%, cbys., c.l. works ..... lb. .1475 - .1750
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech. bbls. dms ..... lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms ..... lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech 50% bots ..... lb .23½ - .31½
dms ..... lb. .14½ - —
cbys. ..... lb. .17½ - —

Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, basis 100%, bbls., works .. lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Acid, hydrocyanic, cyls., works .. lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots ... lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works ... lb. .1535 - .1935

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .083 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb .88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 10.00 - —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% .. lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls. frt alld ..... lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls frt alld ..... lb 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 - .20
smaller lots lb .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more .. lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690

plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb 21¾ - —
1 to 19 lb. 22¼ - 22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 - —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys. works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.50

NF, 85%, cbys ..... lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls ..... lb 60 - .87

Lauric, 90%, dms ..... lb. .28¾ - .30
60%, dms ..... lb. .19¾ - .21

Linseed oil, dist., dms ..... lb. .2145 - .2195
water-white, dms ..... lb. .2445 - .2495

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms. .. lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb .76 - —
less than truckload works lb 76½ - .80

Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb 1.40 - 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms .. lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 - 29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - 36.00

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c per lb. less.

Myristic, dms. ..... lb. .25¼ - .26¼

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E ..... 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .23

Oleic, single distilled, dms ..... lb. .13½ - .14¾
tanks ..... lb. .11¾ - —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼ - —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1575 - .1590
10,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .17 - .1715

Palm oil, white, dist., dms ..... lb. .16¼ - .17

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
				NF.	National Formularly
dextro	dextrorotatory				
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
		ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
Be.	Baume			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles			refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	reg	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
		gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground		
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys			S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			s.g	specific gravity
		imp.	imported	shipt.	shipment
		incl.	included	solut.	solution
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	s.u	standard unit
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	synth	synthetic
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
col.	color	lb.	pound		
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases				
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w w	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Para-Aminobenzoic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
dms., small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l. works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —

Acid, salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .85½ - .88
l.c.l., works lb. .86 - .88½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾ - .14
single, dist., dms lb. .12¼ - .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .11½ - .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .14¼ - .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 3.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 —
96-100%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10½ - .11¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½ - .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 2x0-lb., dms., c.l. lb. .39½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .40½ - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41½ - —
small dms. lb. .43½ - .49½
imported, bgs lb. .30½ - .31
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tolnas, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb 17½ - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2.4.5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .65 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms. works lb .50 - —
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., works lb 44½ - —
l.c.l. works lb 45 - .47
tanks, works lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.25.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.

Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.39 - 2.41
powd., bbls lb. 2.43 - 2.45
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ - .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾ - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt alld E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .80
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal .68½ - .69¼
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .72½ - .78¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .56½ - .57½

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .78¼
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .68
l.c.l. same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - .57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .69½ - .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38½ - 1.43¼
tanks, same basis gal. 1.22½ - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½ - .70¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .79¼
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - .58¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66½ - .68¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .77½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - .56¼
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70 - .72
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .81
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .59¼
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½ - .70
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72½ - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.62 -20.64½
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.66 -20.73½
tanks, same basis gal.20.50 -20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .78½
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .57½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.72 -21.74½
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.76 -21.83½
tanks, same basis gal.21.60 -21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .5050- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .5550- .5640
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850- —

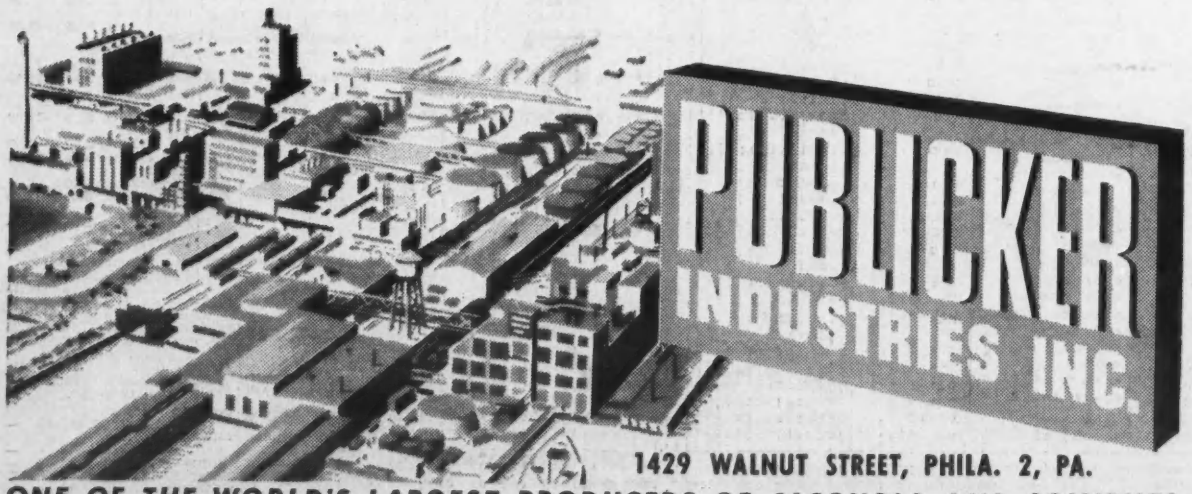
PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL

- Pure (USP)
- Denatured
- Proprietary Solvent
- Anhydrous(200 proof)

ACETONE	BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE	ETHYL ACETATE
ACETIC ACID	ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE	PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL	FUSEL OIL, REFINED

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

. . . . . of Gem Value

Fine jewelers refer to the "gem value" of precious stones . . . Kimberley blue-white diamonds for instance. Year in and year out they are always of predictable, stable value . . . vastly different from synthetic or imitation stones. Gems are never cheap, but always an investment.

In the years in which Strong Cobb has led in the development of the private formula division of the drug and pharmaceutical industry, we have never compromised with quality . . . We have never sold imitation "stones" for those of "gem value." And the market for the products we manufacture is as stable as the value of a Kimberley blue-white.

Tablets • Capsules • Liquids • Ointments

Whatever shape your product takes—you'll be in better shape if Strong Cobb manufactures it for you. Talk it over with our Technical Sales Director!

ORIGINATORS AND DEVELOPERS OF THE AMPIN® FOR AUTOMATIC, SUBCUTANEOUS AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

STRONG-COBB

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

IN CALIFORNIA: 12912 Chadron Ave., Hawthorne, Cal.
IN CANADA: Strong Cobb of Canada, Ltd., 388 St. Paul St., W., Montreal
*** *American Chlorophyll Division, Lake Worth, Florida***

Alcohol, Isopropyl—Ammonium Sulphate

Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52¾- .53
i.c.l. dlvd gal. .57¾- .58
tanks, dlvd gal. .40¾- .41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .56¼
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd gal. .43 —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots works lb. .77½- .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
i.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls N. Y lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .93 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld lb 1.05 —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.20 1.25
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb.32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento)
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs. lb. .40 - .41
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 4.70
Alphanaphthol bbls, frt alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- .49½
i.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.250.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
i.c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
i.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
i.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms, works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
i.c.l., works ton.65.00 -85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib, dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate precip bbls lb 44 - —
Metal, 99% + ingots, 10,000-lb lots. lb. .20 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .19 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms frt. alld lb .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt alld lb .31 —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt alld lb .34 —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt alld lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb .16 - .17
kgs. frt alld lb .15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms.lb. .97½- —
standard dms lb 68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .50 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 —
ground, bgs., works ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
iron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .10 - .12
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.30 —
Aminopyrine, USP bots. dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.80.00 -82.50

Ammonia, aqua, (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms.lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., i.c.l lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .3035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55

Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF dms, kgs lb 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works.lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton.50.00 -54.50
bulk, works ton.47.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08½

THIS TEAM ON YOUR SIDE

Here's a team that's ready to "play ball" with you. It's the famous team formed by the Solvents & Chemicals Group . . . America's leading distributors of Solvents and Chemicals. Whether you order by drum, tank wagon, transport or tank car, each Group member stands ready to serve you. Why not investigate the many advantages your nearby Group member offers?

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ST. LOUIS—MISSOURI SOLVENTS & CHEMICALS COMPANY, 419 DeSoto Avenue GArfield 3495

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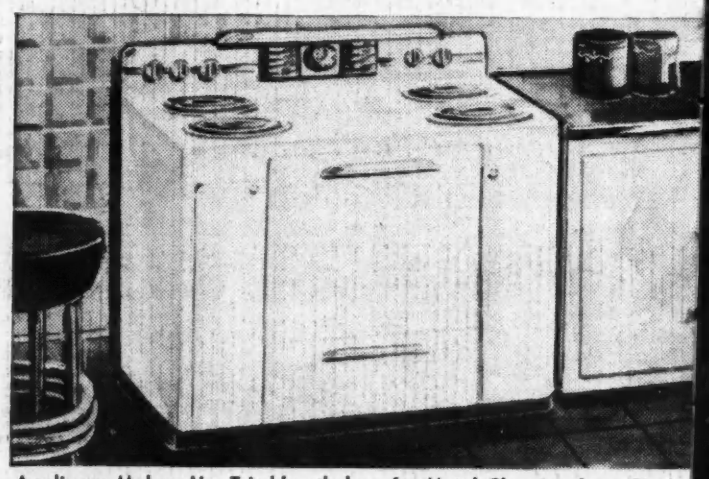
SUPPLIERS "ON THE BALL"

TEAMWORK "PAYS OFF" FOR S-C CUSTOMERS



Appliance Makers Use Tri-chlorethylene for Metal Cleaning from Cincinnati Amsco Solvents.

"Forward passing" huge transports of naphtha and other solvents is Standard Operating Procedure for members of the Solvents & Chemicals Group. This unusual "team" of solvent and chemical distributing companies meets local shortages by drawing on supplies maintained by other Group members throughout the Midwest and large sections of the South. Thus, if a customer requires an unusual amount of a scarce product, the Solvents & Chemicals Group frequently can fill the order within 24 hours.

WHERE SERVICE IS MORE THAN A WORD:

Filling difficult orders quickly is just part of the service which the Solvents & Chemicals Group performs for industry. Perhaps, that is why many of the leading firms in their industry specify products distributed by Group members. In the paint field, metal-working trade graphic arts industry and chemical compounders market, each group member offers personalized attention to both large and small accounts. Whether it's a solvent for coatings, or for ink . . . or a solvent for cleaning, Group members are ready to serve you.

REPRESENT LEADING FIRMS

Because of their outstanding service record, some of America's leading names in chemicals have chosen the Group to market their products. The strategic location of various Group Members, plus their ability to warehouse and to supply so many segments of industry, makes them logical choices to introduce new products as well as handle well-familiar necessities.

Ammonium sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works..ton.211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works.ton.312.50 - —
tanks, divd or frt. alld... ton.181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb.32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb.32.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, divd lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Phthalate, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls lb. .50 - .60
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .43

Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Chinese, star, bgs. lb. .68 - .70
Czech, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .12½- .13
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .30½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs. divd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cbys., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lo.26.00 - —

Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., divd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —

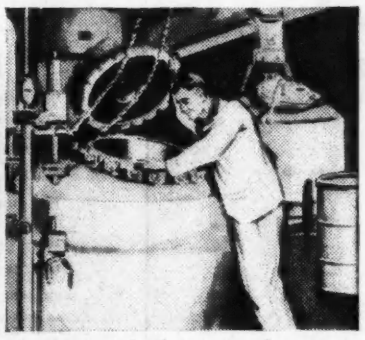
Ammonium Sulphide—Betanaphthol Sulphate

Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, blacks, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point bgs., c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½ .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 9.35 -10.50
Sulphate, USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - 6.30

B

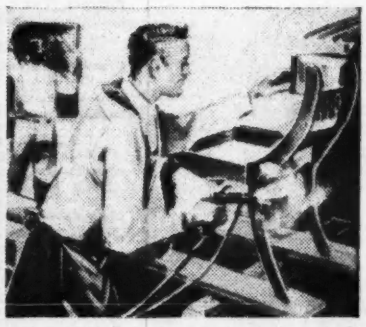
Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 .45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 85.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride anhyd. bgs., c.l., works bgs ton 152.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb .14 - —
Oxide, grd. dms., c.l., works ton.250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms, works lb .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb .37 - —
ton lots lb .38 - —
less ton lots lb .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blane fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.81.50 - —
Baryta ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.37.60 37.85
ex-whse. N Y ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton.71.40 - —
5 ton lots ton.68.90 - —
10 ton lots, ex dock ton.57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l. ton.69.70 - —
5-ton lots ton.67.20 - —
10 ton lots, ex dock ton. 55.00 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb .22 .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms lb .49 .54
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs. dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .013 - .015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .019 - .021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit-lb. .0185- —
t.c.l., divd. gamma unit-lb. .0225- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit-lb. .0280- —
t.c.l., divd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb .94 —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ .24¼
Peroxide, pure, fib cns., works lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.l.c., cns., dms lb. .65 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, t.l.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb 3.90 4.00
Formate, cns lb 1.60 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.55 1.60
Salicylate, bots lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.00
Benzylisoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 8°, dms., c.l., works lb .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .32½- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.88
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25

o Manufacturers Order Solvents
l Chemicals from Detroit's Western
Vents.



Raw Materials Flow to Leading Coating Manufacturers from Cleveland's Ohio Solvents.

n Buffalo Solvents Go Waxes to
Re Business Forms and Inked
bons.



Grand Rapids Furniture Makers Call on Wolverine Solvents for Solvents and Chemicals.

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e wide variety of products handled helps Group members suggest a solvent or chemical best fitted to meet specific eds of customers. Thus, members have no "axe to grind" l can impartially suggest the best product available. cause of this impartial attitude, many customers refer first he Solvents & Chemicals Group when problems arise.

W THE GROUP CAN HELP SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM

you purchase solvents or chemicals, the members of the vents and Chemicals Group can, quite probably, offer you etter source of supply . . . saving you time, work and ney. Inquiries from prospective users are invited. Just ne or write your nearest Group member for complete mation about the Group and the products it handles.

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WAXES • AROMATIC SOLVENTS • NAPHTHAS • CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • STEARATES
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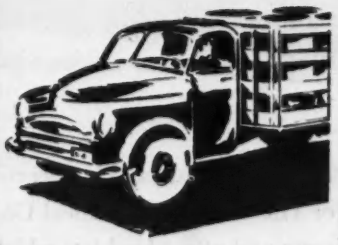
Western Solvents is the team member from Detroit. Hoosier Solvents is the name to look for in Indianapolis. And in Grand Rapids . . . it's WOLVERINE SOLVENTS, of course. For 21 years, Wolverine Solvents has supplied the Grand Rapids area with leading-name solvents



and chemicals. Whether you make or use paints or clean metals . . . whether you wax or print paper . . . whatever you do that requires solvents and chemicals, you can be sure of better service when you call on WOLVERINE SOLVENTS.

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GRAND RAPIDS 9, MICH.
Phone GR. RAPIDS 5-9111

Betanaphthylamine—Butyric Ether

Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.05	1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works	lb	1.05	—
Beth root, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms	lb	4.65	—
Metal, hxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10	2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	3.20	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
cs, l.c.l., ship't point	lb.	.20	.22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	.21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works	lb	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lt.	.0740	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1225	—
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.10	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
Black, carbon, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.0750	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0790	—
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.1250	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0550	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.08	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1175	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).			
Blackberry, root bark, bls	lb.	.32	.35
root, bls	lb.	.15	.16
Black dyes (see Dyes).			
Black haw, root bark, bls	lb.	.65	.70
tree bark, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.60	.61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
N. Y. whse	ton.	120.00	130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	84.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	92.00	—
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.02	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.52	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton.		7.50	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton.		7.75	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17	.18½
l.c.l.	lb.	.18	.25
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.55	.56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	2.00	—
toner, bbls, litho flushed, same basis	lb	1.10	—
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾	.45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls, same basis	lb	4.90	—
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb	3.85	—
resinated, bbls, same basis	lb.	3.40	—
water dispersable	lb.	1.54	—
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).			
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05	—
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾	.45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.75	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	—
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾	.45
soluble, bbls., same basis	lb.	.48	—
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39¾	.45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28	.30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.33½
Blue, victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls	lb.	3.90	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls	lb.	6.35	—
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1c higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.			
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Blueflag, root, bls	lb.	.45	.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).			
Boldo leaves, bls	lb.	.11	.13
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E	ton.	70.00	Nom.
steamed, works, E	ton.	75.00	—
Bone, phosphate, defluorinated (see D).			
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)			
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).			
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports	ton.	60.00	—
Boneset leaves and tops, bls	lb.	.17	.20
Borage flowers, bls	lb	.40	.49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	74.50	—
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi	ton	120.25	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	125.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	67.50	—
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	63.75	—
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi	ton.	109.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	114.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	88.25	—
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y., or Chi	ton	134.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	139.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	59.25	—
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.75	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	88.50	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	83.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	62.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	108.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	113.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	—
powder, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	42.75	—
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi	ton.	88.50	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	93.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	67.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	113.00	—
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	118.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.25	—
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point	lb.	.161	.221
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.171	.241
Borneol, cns.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works	lb.	.62	—
less truckload, works	lb.	.70	—
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.27	—
dms., lead-lined, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots	lb.	1.62	2.60
cbys.	lb.	1.52	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	5.40	5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A). Gold, litho, cns., dms., works,	lb.	.75	.85
moulding, cns., dms., works	lb.	.85	1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works	lb.	1.05	1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	.85
Broomtop, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1275	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.0375	—
Sap, crystals, bgs., works	lb.	.12	—
powdered bgs	lb.	.13	—
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.15¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	.13
l.c.l. works	lb.	.04¾	.13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06½	—
raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Turkey type bgs., works	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Vandyke, obls, works	lb.	.11	—
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.30	.32
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.26	.29
Bryonia root, bls	lb.	.22	.34
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Buckthorn bark bls	lb.	.13	.17
cut and sifted, bls	lb.	.18	.23
Berries, bgs	lb.	.80	.90
Burdock root, bls	lb.	.22	.26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3	gal.	.05	—
Butternut bark, bls	lb.	.23	.25
Butyl acetate-fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20¾	—
Chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
Ether (see Ether butyl).			
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.39	—
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads, works	lb.	.70	—
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	4.50	4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.24	.27½
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).			
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

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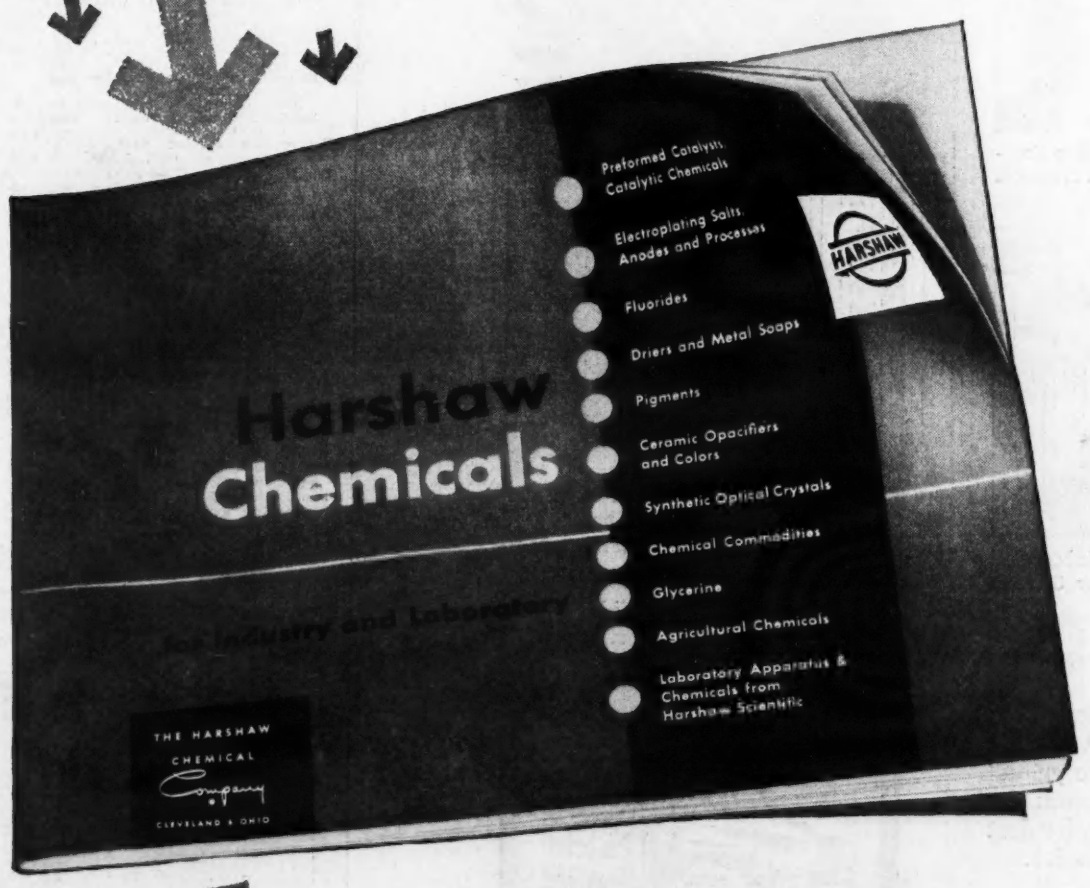

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Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. .95 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 1.00 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb .28 .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 25 00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton. 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31 25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton 35 65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23 50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32 00 -69 00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. .30 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb .65 .74
USP, bbls., dms lb .58 .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd, E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm. 25 25 -29 85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 .93
Iodide jars lb 4.32 —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 .48
Mancetate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾ —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49 25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 7.50
Phenolsulphonate dms lb .70 —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. works ton 95 00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs works lb. .28 —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 3.75
Calendula flowers bls lb .50 .65
Calomel, USP, powd, dms lb 4.02 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .1830- .1930
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1880- .2015
tanks, same basis lb .1394- .1660
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 3.10
natural USP, powd. 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .55 - .60
tablets 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .55½ —
smaller lots lb. .56 .66
USP, gran, powd., bbls, 2,000-lb lots lb. .60 —
1,000-lb. lots lb .61 - —
smaller lots lb .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots lb .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 1.05 1.20
powd. bxs lb 1.15 1.40
Russian, bgs lb 2.80 3.25
powd. bxs lb 2.90 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.25 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel drums, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., competitive points lb 0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. 0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb 0490- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .08 —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0647- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, cs lb. 3.75 - 4.10
medium, cs., afloat lb. 3.30 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 3.00 3.10
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Mangalore type, cs lb. 2.50 2.55
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta, 10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram ampuls gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz can per can 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units. .18 - —
Carotene, microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .27 - .28
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15 - .15½
longstick lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick bls lb. .15¾- .16
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .24 - .25
broken, bls. lb. .23 - —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls. lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .35 - .36
medium, bls lb. .38 - .49
thin, bls lb. .52 - .54
Buds, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 .30
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 185.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs. c.l., works ton. 37.25 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb 65 70
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .38 - .38½
Indian, bgs lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .58
Triacetate, flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —

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THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION
3100 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23, Illinois

Cerium Hydrate—Copper Sulphate, Monohydrated

Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 2.00
smaller lots, works lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 - 60.00

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Roman, cs. lb. .80 - .90

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 77.00 - 88.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.40 - —
granular, bgs., works ton 77.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 43 50 - 53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 —

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Chloral hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40

Chloramine T, NF, bbls, works lb. .75 - 1.00

Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .68 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18 .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .192 .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 .171

USP, dms. lb .30 .35

Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls lb 1.38 —

Chlorophyll, oil soluble 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —

Chlorophyll, oil soluble, sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms, works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
75%, dms, basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb. 60.00 - —

Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb 97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 9.50
5-lb pkg. lb 9.00 -10 50
1-lb pkg. lb 9.50 -10 50

Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride fib dms, same basis lb 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95

Chromium acetate, powd, 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls, works lb. .08½ —
cbys, works lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls, works lb. .09 —
cbys, works lb .10¾- —
Fluoride bbls, works lb .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb 49 —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb 82 89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 .30
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .28 .30

Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .37 - .40¼
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 oz.-lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz.-lots oz. .27 - .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .25 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.45
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz 3.50 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs, c.l., Tennessee ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton 20.50 - —
Imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton 27 00 -30 00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton 43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton 55 00 —
97% 200 mesh, bgs, c.l Georgia ton 54.00 -56 00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l works ton 11.50 - 14.50
l.c.l., works ton 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8 50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l. ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20 00 -40.00
powd., bgs, c.l., ex dock net ton 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60 00 -65 00

Clove, Madgascar, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Zanzibar bls. lb. 1.50 - —

Clover tops, red, bgs lb 45 .50

CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l. dlvd E., basis 100% lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .46 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .20 —

Prices for technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms. c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14 - .15
refd. resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 .28½
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - .16

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.28½- —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 11 75 - —

Cochineal, USP gray, bgs lb. 68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .65 - —

Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11 75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10 75 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Blue, bls lb. .17 - .18

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 65.00 -70.00

Colchicum root, bls. lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10

Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —

Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls., to arrive lb. .22 - —
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.75

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb bots lb 2.40 —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .633 - —
Gluconate cns., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms, frt. alld E. Miss. lb .36 .36½
Metal, electrolytic lb. .24½ .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech, cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works. lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - .45¼
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - .45½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib, dms. lb 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb 27½ —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb .38½ .39¼
less ton lots, works lb. .40½ —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.35
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9 20 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb 16 15 —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. CHEMICALS
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

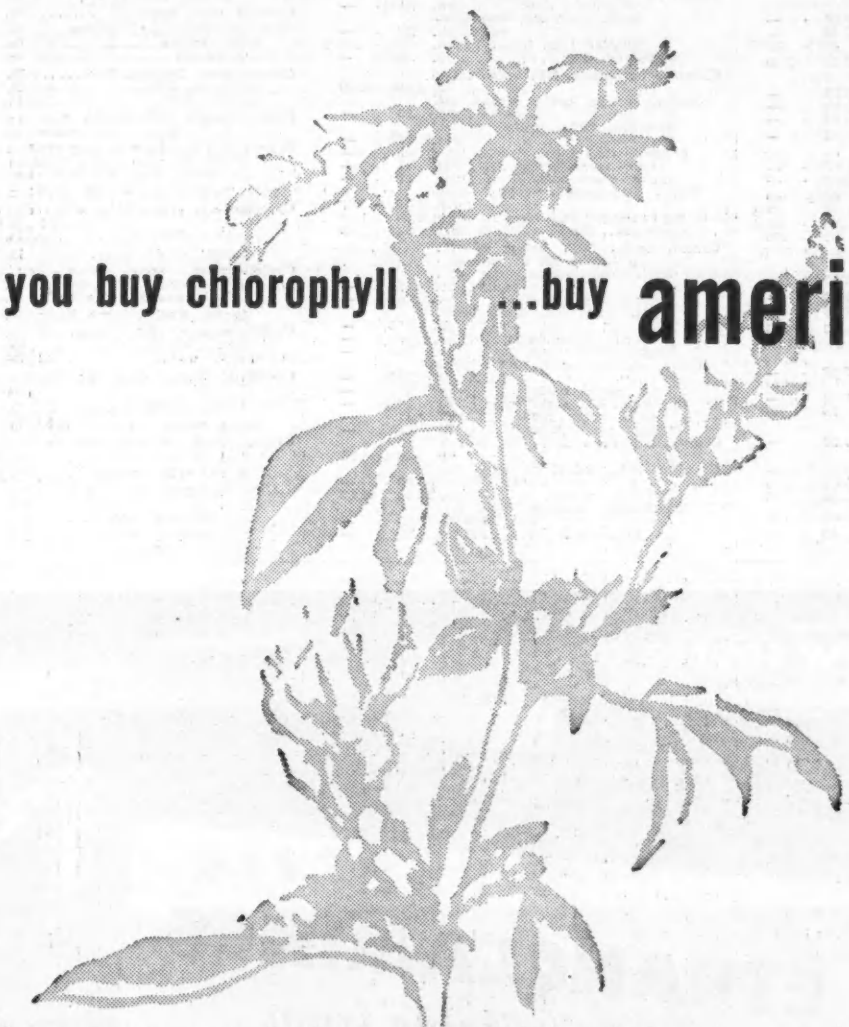
ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium · Tellurium

•

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

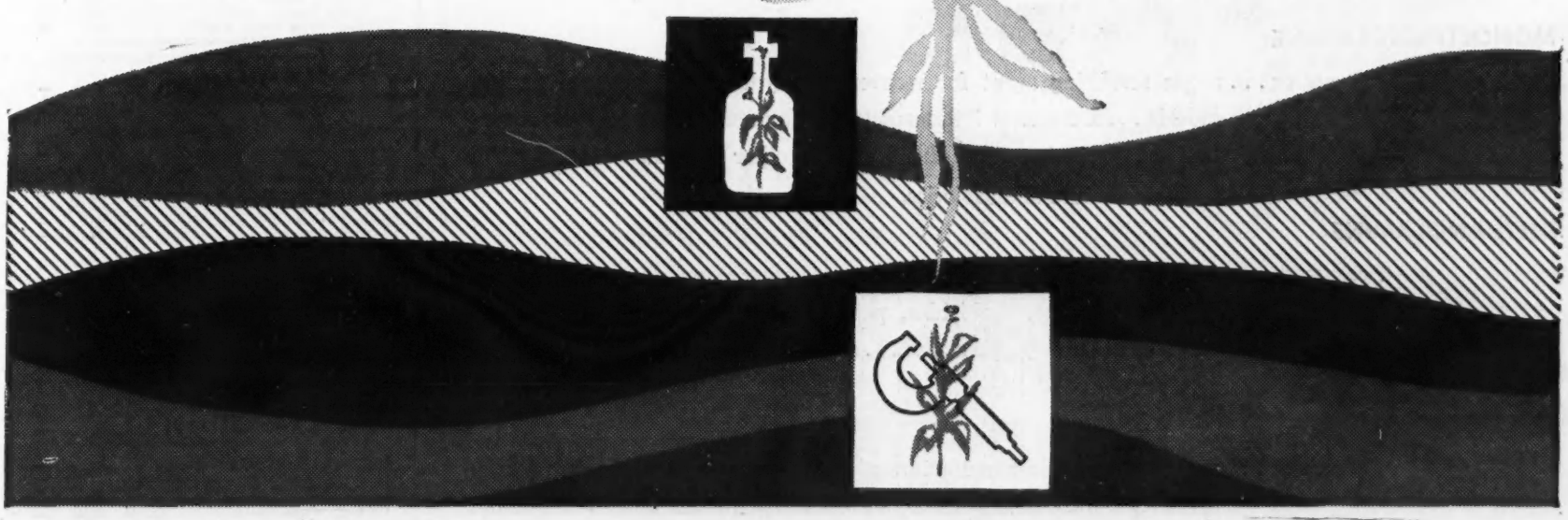
when you buy chlorophyll ...buy american!



Sound procedure for a standardized product—buy American . . .

American Chlorophyll has been first since 1933 . . . the first to produce a commercially available chlorophyll . . . the first to offer a chemically measurable substance. It is these factors which have made American the largest chlorophyll producer.

Looking to the future, American has taken steps to maintain its integrity and position in the chlorophyll field with three more firsts



first by establishing more productive sources of chlorophyll.

first by step-up of the available chlorophyll by markedly increasing the capacity of the world's largest producing plant.

first by a weighty research program under impartial investigators in leading institutions.

american chlorophyll DIVISION

LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA

STRONG COBB & CO. INC.

Copper Sulphate, Tribasic—Diethylethanolamine

Copper sulphate, tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms .... lb. .1615 - .2500
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ..... ton. 21.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 205.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ..... ton. 200.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Roumanian, bgs ..... lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.62 - —
Cornsilk, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton. 80.00 Nom.
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns..... lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms..... lb. .34½- —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment.. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .35½- .38½
imported, kgs..... lb. .27¾- —
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .168 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
t.c.l. same basis ..... gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms ..... gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, dms., c.l., frt. equald.. lb. .158 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.... lb. .161½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, t.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works.. lb. .23 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs..... lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs..... lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls..... lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs..... lb. .16 - .16½
Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .18 Nom.
Syrian, bgs..... lb. .17 - .17½
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract.. ton. 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.. lb. .24¾- .37¾
t.c.l., works, same basis.. lb. .25¼- .38¼
tanks, works, same basis.. lb. .23¼- .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l.. lb. .26½- .30
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works ..... cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots..... gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots..... gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .67 - —
isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls..... lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. 6lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .32 - .33
smaller lots, same basis... lb. .35 - .36
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.i., dlvd lb. .419 - —
t.c.l. dlvd..... lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs., works ton 30.00 —
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls..... lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls..... lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 .35
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 9.25 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l... 100 lbs 8.84 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 8.99 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs..... lb. .10½- .12
Dextrose, USP, dms..... lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 4.60
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E... lb. No prices.
t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms ..... lb 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 52.00 -55.00
California ..... ton. 42.00 -45.00
t.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.. ton. 65.00 - —
California ..... ton. 53.00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse..... ton. 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ..... ton. 95.00 -100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
t.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .93 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .90 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .91 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works... lb. .78½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .79½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroaniiin, dms., works.... lb. 75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, 6lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld..... lb. 2.60 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.... lb. .41¾- —
t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .31¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .18¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¼- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .55¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .52½- —
Diethylanilin, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
t.c.l. same basis..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., t.c.l ..... lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works..... lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb .30½ —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .19½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .67½- —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .65¾- —

MONOETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . a gas scrubbing agent for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide . . . a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of various surface active agents, rubber chemicals, and other materials . . . an agent in the manufacture of antibiotics.

DIETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . an intermediate in the manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, etc. . . . a gas scrubber in refinery operations . . . a rubber chemicals intermediate.

TRIETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . an intermediate in manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, waxes and polishes, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, toilet goods, cement additives, cutting oils, etc. . . . a rubber chemicals intermediate.

Jefferson
CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
Houston Sales Office: 318 Melrose Building, Houston 2, Texas
Warehouse Stores: Tenafly, New Jersey; Chicago, Illinois; Houston, Texas

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources:
Ethylene Oxide
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Dichloride
Diethylene Glycol
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Nonyl Phenol

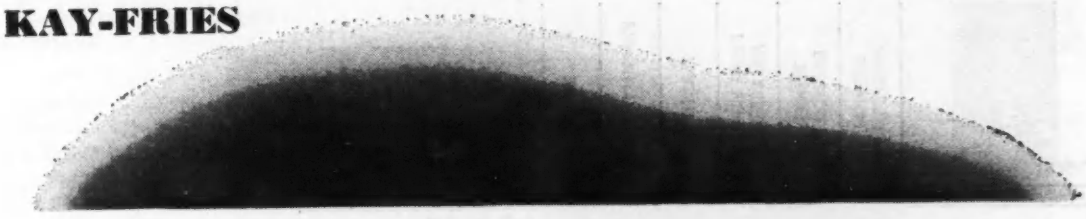
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	113.00	-150.00
1 kilo lot	kilo.	133.00	-150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	6.50	- 8.00
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.30½	- .34
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.28½	- .29½
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.25	- .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.77½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.74¾	- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk.	gram.	.24	- —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms	lb.	2.80	3.00
tech., dms.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., dvld	lb.	.16¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34¾	- —
l.c.l dlvd. E	lb.	.35¾	- —
tanks, dlvd., E	lb.	.33	- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.49¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	- —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.12½	- .13
natural, bgs	lb.	.11	- .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.50	5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.51	- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½	- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.31¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.32¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	1.30	- —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
10-gal. ret dms., works	lb.	.16½	- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	- .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½	- .38¼
tanks, works, basis, 100%	lb.	.33	- —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.25	- —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.45	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	- —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%.	lb.	.54	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.52¼	- —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.37	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.34	- —
Dinitroanilin dms. frt. equaid	lb.	.57	- —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms.	lb.	.20	- —
purified, dms.	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	- —
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.34	- —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	- —
refd., dms.	lb.	.21	- —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.43	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. allid	lb.	.38¾	- .41¾
l.c.l., frt. allid	lb.	.39¾	- .42¾
tanks, frt. allid	lb.	.37	- .40
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.54	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	- —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.54	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	- —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50	- —
whse.	gal.	.68	- —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.69	- —
dlvd, N. Y.	lb.	.83	- —
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
Price in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	- .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾	- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
tech, tanks, works	lb.	.24	- —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.44½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.45½	- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. allid	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	- —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	- —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.30	- —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	-72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.15	- —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	13½	- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.26	.28
imp., cut, bls	lb.	.28	.35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.11	-.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
reeds, cs.	lb.	1.40	1.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17 00	17 60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17 00	17 60
Green FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	17 00	17 60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22 20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35 25	35.90
Orange FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—			
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5 cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb	4.00	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	- —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	- —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	- —
No. 5, cns	lb	5.70	- —
No. 10 cns	lb.	20.70	- —
Red, D & C, No. 6, cns	lb.	3.75	- —
No. 9, cns	lb	3.75	- —
No. 10, cns	lb	3.00	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.25	- —
No. 12, cns	lb.	3.00	- —
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 18, cns	lb	24.00	- —
No. 19, cns	lb.	20.05	- —
No. 21, cns	lb	4.70	- —
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	- —
No. 33 cns	lb.	17.45	- —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 8 cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10 95	- —
20 Orange AD	lb.	.64	- —
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	- —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	- —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	- —
40 Orange B extra, conc	lb.	1.00	- —
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	- —
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	- —
151 Orange Y	lb.	.47	- —
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55	- —
176 Fast red A, conc	lb.	.90	- —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	- —
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	- —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	- —
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	- —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	- —
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	- —
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.24	- —
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	- —
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	- —
275 Milling red 3R conc	lb.	2.03	- —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	- —
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	- —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb.	2.01	- —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	- —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.86	- —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34	- —
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)			
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	- —
406 Blue 2B extra, conc	lb.	1.07	- —
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	- —
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	- —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc.	lb.	1.18	- —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	- —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	- —
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	- —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150%	lb.	.97	- —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb.	1.46	- —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	- —
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb	1.79	- —
640 Tartrazine, conc	lb.	1.46	- —
655 Auramine, conc	lb.	1.85	- —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst.	lb.	2.10	- —
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	- —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc	lb	3.68	- —
671 Brilliant Blue E	lb	1.73	- —
680 Methyl violet S, conc	lb	1.10	- —
681 Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	- —
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.50	- —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200%	lb	3.75	- —
729 Victoria blue B, conc	lb	2.79	- —
739 Green SN, extra	lb	2.41	- —
749 Rhodamine B, extra	lb.	4.33	- —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	- —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	- —
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	- —
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	- —

KAY-FRIES



DIETHYL MALONATE

$CH_2(COOC_2H_5)_2$

KAY FRIES SPECIFICATIONS

purity	99.0% min.
nitrogen	0.025% max.
acidity	0.1% max. as malonic acid

A new high purity DIETHYL MALONATE has been developed by the Kay Fries laboratories and is available in commercial quantities.

DIETHYL MALONATE is an old stand-by of the organic chemist, however, through this improved quality, development of new uses will be aided, and the operation of established processes made more efficient.

An active methylene group in a dicarboxylic acid ester is of particular interest and has been responsible for much of its present use in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, including barbiturates and anti-malarials.

TYPICAL REACTIONS

$2CH_2(COOEt)_2 + 3RX \xrightarrow{Na} CHR(COOEt)_2 + CRR(COOEt)_2 + 3HX$
(RX: halogen cd.; products: mono- and di- substituted malonic esters)

$CH_2(COOEt)_2 + HC(OR)_3 \xrightarrow{catalyst} ROCH = C(COOEt)_2 + 2C_2H_5OH$
(HC(OR)3: trialkyl orthoformate; product: alkoxy-methylene malonic ester)

$CH_2(COOEt)_2 + RRCO \xrightarrow{catalyst} RRC = C(COOEt)_2 + H_2O$
(RRCO: aldehyde or ketone; product: disubstituted methylene-malonic ester)

$CH_2(COOEt)_2 + NH_2CONH_2 \longrightarrow NHCOCH_2CONHCO + 2C_2H_5OH$
(urea; barbituric acid)

(Many substituted malonates may be hydrolized and decarboxylated to the corresponding subst. acetic esters.)

American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc.

Selling Agents For

KAY-FRIES CHEMICALS, INC.

180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. MUrray Hill 6-0661

KAY FRIES CHEMICALS INC.

Plant—West Haverstraw, N. Y.

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. 969—Feldspar

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

969	Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76	- —
978	Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	- —
1034	Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	- —
1054	Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	- —
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	- —
	double paste	lb.	4.00	- —
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	- —
1101	Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	- —
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	- —
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	- —
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	- —
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68	- —
	double paste	lb.	3.35	- —
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.63	- —
1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	- —
p-4	Acid anthracene brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	- —
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	- —
p-24	Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	- —
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	- —
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	- —
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	- —
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	- —
1078	Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	- —
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	- —
	Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	- —
	Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	- —
	Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	- —
	Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	- —
	Yellow C	lb.	1.18	- —
	FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—

	Auramine, O	lb.	1.85	- —
	Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.21	- —
	Jet	lb.	1.21	- —
	Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	- —
	Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86	- —
	Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	- —
	Y, extra	lb.	.64	- —
	Fuchsine, conc.	lb.	3.08	- —
	Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	- —
	Rhodamine B	lb.	4.33	- —
	Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	- —
	Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:

	Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	- —
	Black, acid blue B, extra	lb.	.86	- —
	Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	- —
	Scarlet, crocein, MOO	lb.	1.45	- —
	Yellow azo-, conc	lb.	.90	- —
	Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	- —
	Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	- —

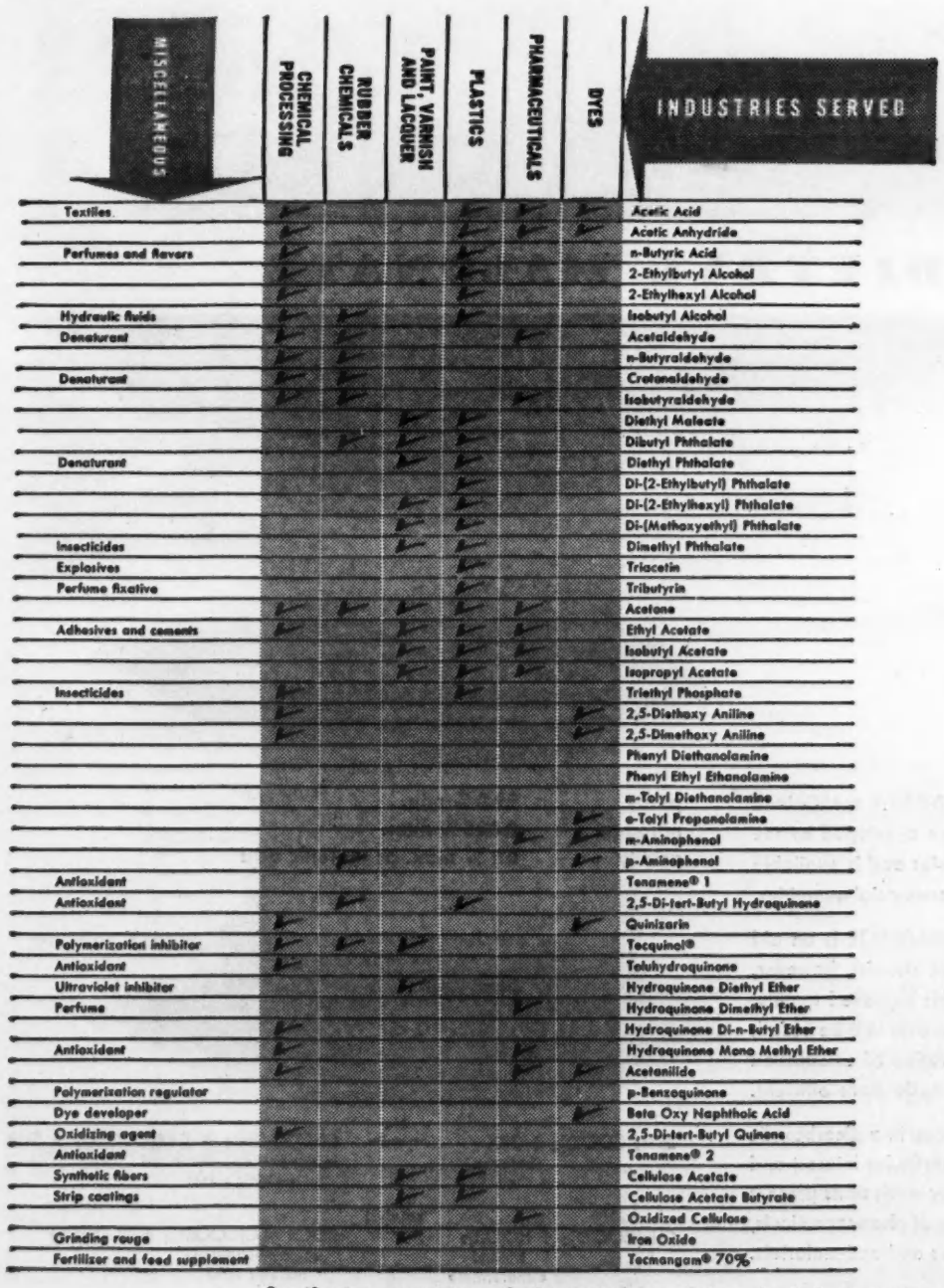
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.07	- 1.09
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	35.00	-42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP, bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.30	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, rerd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1375	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	- .0858
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	- .0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .071⅛
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	14	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	- —
Acrylate dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49	- —
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	- —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine)			
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	- .79
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	- —
USP, bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.28	- 2.53
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	- —
cbys., works	lb.	3.50	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	- —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., and truckload works	lb.	.50	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½	- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.13	- .18⅛
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
tanks	lb.	.32	- —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18½	- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16½	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.30	- .37
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb.	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.90
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.90	- 3.45
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00



Specifications, properties and other typical uses of these chemicals are contained in the Eastman Industrial Chemicals catalog. Write for your copy.

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SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—7 Hollis St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast:** Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY *Division of Eastman Kodak Company* KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

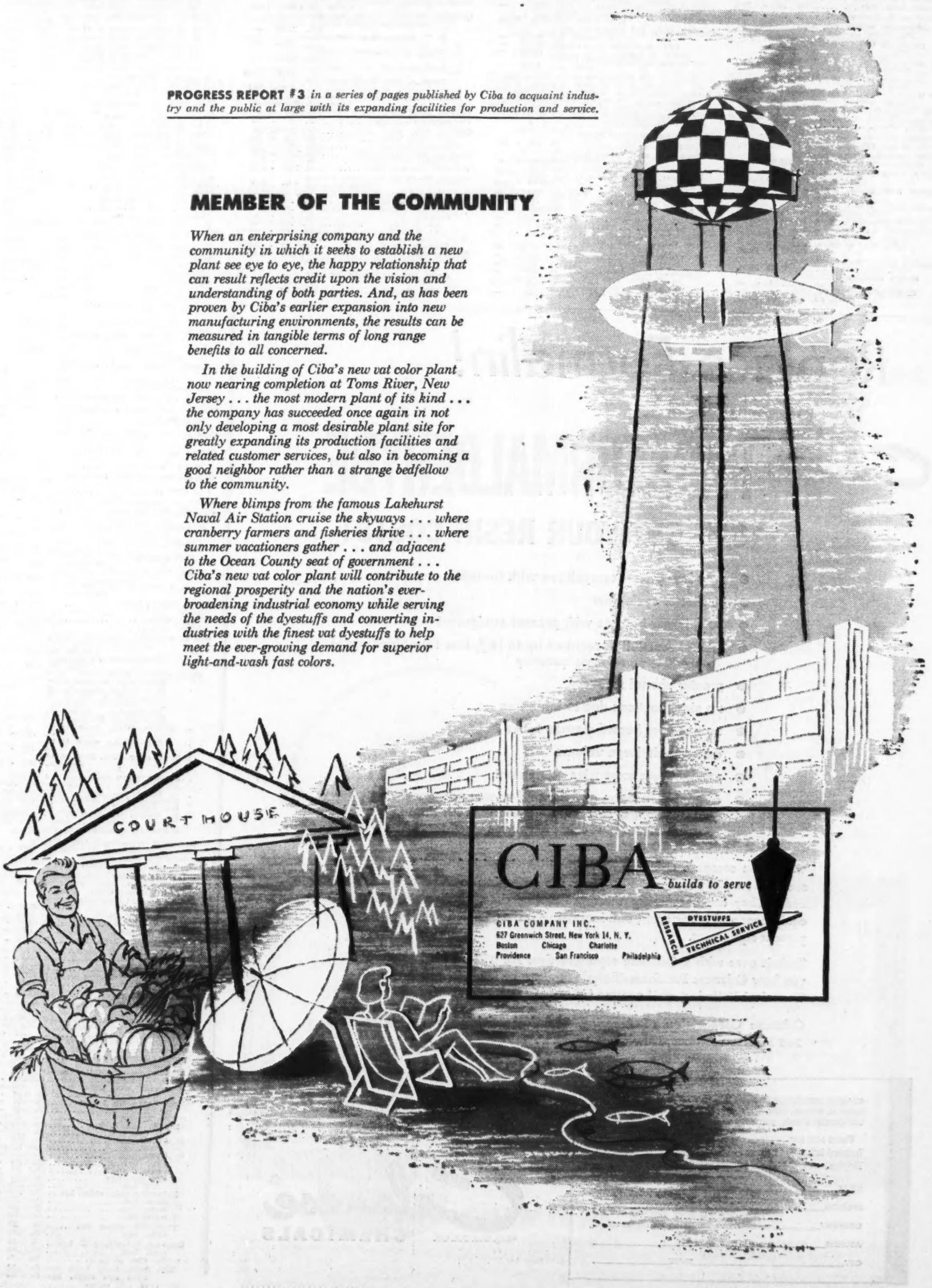
PROGRESS REPORT #3 *in a series of pages published by Ciba to acquaint industry and the public at large with its expanding facilities for production and service.*

MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY

When an enterprising company and the community in which it seeks to establish a new plant see eye to eye, the happy relationship that can result reflects credit upon the vision and understanding of both parties. And, as has been proven by Ciba's earlier expansion into new manufacturing environments, the results can be measured in tangible terms of long range benefits to all concerned.

In the building of Ciba's new vat color plant now nearing completion at Toms River, New Jersey . . . the most modern plant of its kind . . . the company has succeeded once again in not only developing a most desirable plant site for greatly expanding its production facilities and related customer services, but also in becoming a good neighbor rather than a strange bedfellow to the community.

Where blimps from the famous Lakehurst Naval Air Station cruise the skyways . . . where cranberry farmers and fisheries thrive . . . where summer vacationers gather . . . and adjacent to the Ocean County seat of government . . . Ciba's new vat color plant will contribute to the regional prosperity and the nation's ever-broadening industrial economy while serving the needs of the dyestuffs and converting industries with the finest vat dyestuffs to help meet the ever-growing demand for superior light-and-wash fast colors.



Fennel Seed—Gum, Dammar, East India, Batu

Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs...lb. .20 - .21
French, bgs...lb. .24 - .24½
Syrian, light, bgs...lb. .29 - .29½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs..lb. .06 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms...lb. .88 - .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns...gal.32.50 -33.50
Oregon, bbls...gal. 2.65 - 3.25
Fishberries, bgs...lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area..ton.135.60 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area..ton.129.60 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine..ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2 bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.40.00 Nom.
Fluorspar, metallurgical grade, washed gravel, 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York..ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., E. works...lb. .0675- —
tanks, E. works...lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls...lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines..ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines...ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l...ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
tanks, works...lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ...lb. .15 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l...lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld...lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls...lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks., gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks.. gal. .10375- .105
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks.. gal. .1125- .1130
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks..gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls...lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls...lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs...lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs...lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.65
standard, cns., dms...lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns...lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots..lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls...lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls...lb. .14 - .14½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs...lb. .18½- —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs...lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs...lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bgs...lb. .17 - —
Rhattoon, bgs...lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs...lb. .12 - .13
Ginseng root, cs...lb.16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works...ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
66 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .29 - .29¼
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .27 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd...lb. .25 Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd ...lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. ...lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .36⅛- —
tanks, dlvd. ...lb. .35⅛- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. ...lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ...lb. .34⅜- —
tanks, dlvd...lb. .33⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works ...lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ...lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots. ...oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs...lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots ...oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs...lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .05 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse ..lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, dlvd...lb. .03½- —
house ...lb. .03⅞- —
white, choice ...lb. .06 - —
yellow ...lb. .04½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .37 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .37 - .38
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld ...lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls...lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls...lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs...lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls...lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs ...lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs...lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins...lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys...lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms...lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs...lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs...lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs...lb. .15½- .16
powdered, USP, bbls...lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs...lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld...lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
works..lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs...lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs...lb. .17½- .18½
Manila, loba B, bgs...lb. No prices.
C, bgs...lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs. ...lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. ...lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. ...lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs. ...lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. ...lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs...lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs. ...lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs...lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. ...lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. ...lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs. ...lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs...lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. ...lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E bgs...lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. ...lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. ...lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs..lb. .08 - .10

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CAN CUT YOUR RESIN COSTS!

- new low price—competitive with formalin
- ⅓ shorter cycle time
- 30% larger batches with present equipment
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- greater phenol recovery
- no side reactions due to inhibitors
- no need for heated storage tanks
- dependable large volume
- smaller, less expensive equipment
- available in flake, powder and coarse powder—50 lb. bags, 100 and 300 lb. drums for immediate shipment from centrally-located terminals

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CHEMICAL DIVISION, DEPT. 656-J
180 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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POSITION_____
COMPANY_____
ADDRESS_____
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Celanese® CHEMICALS
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Gum, dammar, East India, black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14½	.16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.12	.13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	.13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
nubs, bgs	lb.	.19	.20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.29	.32
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
dust, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
seeds, bgs	lb.	.16	.18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14	.14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.14	—
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	.55	.60
Galbanum, cs	lb.	.75	.80
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	.90	1.00
powd., bbls	lb.	.90	1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.35	.37
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.31	.33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.30	.35
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.25	.28
No. 3 bbls	lb.	.22	.23
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.30	.50
Kino, cs	lb.	1.15	2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.32	.35
Mastic, cs	lb.	2.00	2.10
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.30	.35
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.16	.18
tears, cs	lb.	.20	.30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks	lb	3.50	4.00
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).			
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	2.85	2.90
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.45	2.50
No. 3, cs	lb.	1.60	1.70
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	1.35
Yacca, bgs	lb.	.06	—
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan	ton.	19.00	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald.	ton.	18.30	—
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	17.30	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	16.00	—
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	—
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore	ton.	14.40	—
Harlem River, N. Y.	ton.	14.40	—
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock	ton.	48.00	—
ex warehouse	ton.	53.00	56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.30	.32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns	lb.	3.10	3.45
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.50	1.55
Hellebore root dom., green, bls.	lb.	.60	.65
imp., black, whole, bls	lb.	.25	.30
ground, bxs	lb.	.30	.35
powder, bxs	lb.	.32	.37
white, whole, bls	lb.	.25	.30
powder, bxs	lb.	.35	.45
Hematine extract, cryst, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.23	.25
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.22	.29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.1375	.1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C.	lb.	.232	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.249	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).			
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.145	.148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	2.25	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	15.00	16.00
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.00	17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots.	kilo.	454.00	—
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib dms., 50-kilo lots, works	kilo.	80.00	85.00
1-5 kilo lots works	kilo.	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	13.75	14.00
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	7.00	—
Hops, NF, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.14	.15
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	35.00	37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots	bot.	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls	lb.	4.50	5.25
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls	lb.	3.00	3.50
85%, same basis	lb.	2.55	3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. etns., works	lb.	.30	.40

Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl. works	lb.	.53	.60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, chys., same basis	lb.	.217	.243
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.215	.24
tanks	lb.	.203	—
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.			
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.98	1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.77	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.78	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.80	6.00
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	16.50	18.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	12.00	13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.50	.51

I

Iceland moss, bgs	lb.	.30	.33
Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls	lb.	.28	.28½
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd	lb.	5.60	—
tins, dlvd	lb.	5.70	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.84	2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars	lb.	2.55	2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.	lb.	6.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.70	4.85
Ionone alpha, cns	lb.	3.75	8.15
Beta, cns	lb.	4.30	11.25
Methyl, dms., cns	lb.	3.90	8.40
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	5.25	5.50
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	6.00	6.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP, IX, chys	lb.	.16	—
djns	lb.	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25	6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	6.75
USP, dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, chys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	10.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	.80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).			
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd.	lb.	4.45	4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.80	—
Iodide, bgs	lb.	3.66	3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.85	.87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.54	.55
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	.81
Reduced, NF, bgs	lb.	.94	.95
Iron resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).			
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms	lb.	.55	.60
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.55	.59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.26½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.60	.70
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.75	.97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	3.70	4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	40.00	48.00
smaller lots	kilo.	48.00	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.43	.55

...replacement for Cobalt Driers

WITCO Manganese Driers

Cobalt continues in tight supply, reports the NPA. But manganese driers can be satisfactorily substituted for cobalt driers in certain formulations. In many oleoresinous varnishes and paints, for example, manganese can be satisfactorily substituted for cobalt. Final dry time is generally the same, although initial rate of dry is somewhat slower. This is also true of alkyds, though a larger proportion of lead may occasionally be required.

In substituting manganese for cobalt, however, specific drier formulations must be worked out for the type and quantity of pigment, oil or resin used.

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Asphalt Specialties
- Automobile Undercoatings
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Calcium Resinate
Carbon Blacks
Copper Hydroxy Naphthenate
Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Naphthenate
Driers
- Naphthenic Acid Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Calcium

Driers—*Continued*
- Manganese-Zinc-Iron
- Octoic Acid Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Zinc
- Witall (Tall Oil) Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Manganese

Esters
- Butyl Oleate
- Butyl Stearate
- Dibutyl Adipate
- Dibutyl Phthalate
- Methylcyclohexyl Stearate

Lead Linoleate
Lead Oleate
Metallic Stearates
- Aluminum
- Barium
- Lithium
- Lithium Hydroxy

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- Magnesium
- Sodium
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Isophorone—Lithium Salicylate

Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 .60
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .13 - .15
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .75 .80
Kava Kava root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 .16½
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .120 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970- .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1075- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875- .095
Penn, Western, 43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk whse. ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35½- .40¼
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33½- —
hydrous, dms., works lb. .32 - —
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .08¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls lb. .10½- .11
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .56 - .60
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb. .22 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., over lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V. jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .1350- —
St. Louis lb. .1330- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l. lb. .1512- —
l.c.l lb. .1610- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1725- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15 - .1825
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .1925
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works. lb. .15½- .16
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .21¼- .40
powd., bbls lb. .31¾- .50
Root, bls lb. .05½- .10
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls lb. .13 - .13¼
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. 05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.12.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton.15.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Meneminee, Mich ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton.12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton.12.25 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.30 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.30 6.55
96-98%, dms lb. 6.60 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.60 - 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 —
dms., works lb 2.60 —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton.78.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.78.00 Nom.
Litharge, comm., powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms lb. .80 - 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb 1.05 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.12.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .91 - 1.05
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70

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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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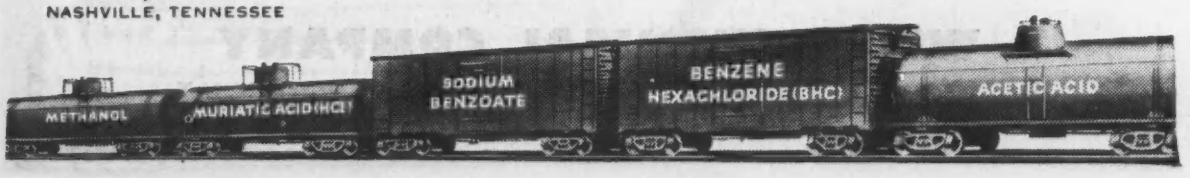

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08¼
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .42 - .43
Leaves, NF lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .65 - .75
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.05
West Indian, cs lb. .86 - .87
broken, cs lb. .70 - .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-96%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton. 50 00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton. 83.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton. 86.00 - —
dms., works ton. 88.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton. 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 78.00 -79.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, cont'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .23 - .23½
Chilean, bls lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls lb. .29 - .29½
Peruvian, bls lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 5.45 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 7.00 - 7.25
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.35 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .42¼
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.53 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .72½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. gal. .54½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 2.40
extra, cns lb. 2.65 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 .43
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms lb. .35 .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .03 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

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BETTER QUALITY lacquers need cost no more to produce . . . if your formulations are based on ketones. Here is why:

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● You have maximum flexibility in formulating. When you buy Shell ketones, you get all active solvent. *You* select the latent solvent to best suit your own requirements.

These are just two good reasons why lacquer manufacturers are turning to high purity Shell ketones for the finest quality lacquers. Your Shell Chemical representative will gladly help you explore the advantages of Shell ketones in your own vinyl and nitrocellulose formulations. Just write or phone.

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Methyl Methacrylate—Nitrocellulose

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.36½-	—
less than truckload works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb	.35	—
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots.	lb	2.10	2.20
fib dms	lb	1.90	2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib dms.	lb	5.40	—
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs	lb	.50	—
cns., 50 lbs.	lb	.55	—
Testosterone USP 100 gms	gm	1.75	—
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
Ketone, dms., works	lb.	1.05	—
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works	lb.	78	—
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs.		.85	.97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld	lb.	.66	—
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs	lb.	.72	.85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted	lb	3.25	3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis	lb	3.40	3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	.14½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11	.12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.48	—
tanks, works	lb	.46	—
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots	lb.	35.00	45.00
Methylionone, A, cns	lb	6.55	8.80
D, cns	lb	7.50	9.55
prime, cns	lb	4.55	6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).			
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans	lb	3.00	3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).			
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).			
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd	lb	1.60	1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd	lb	1.80	1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).			
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	04½-	—
roofing 20 to 80 mesh, works	lb.	.03½-	—
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt allo. E	lb.	.06½-	—
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo., E	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E	lb.	.06½-	—
paint or lacq., bgs. c.l., works, frt. allo., E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E	lb.	.08	—
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E	lb.	.07¾-	—
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E	lb.	.08	—
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allo. E	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. allo. E	lb.	.08	—
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	.18¾
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	.19¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.34	.36
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.38	.44½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.24¾-	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works	lb.	.29	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29¾-	—
200-1,800-lb lots, works	lb.	.30¼-	—
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.09½-	.10½
New York	gal.	.11	.11½
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo, powd., kgs	lb.	3.00	Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.35	—
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	1.13	1.14
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies	lb.	.54¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.55¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allo. or dlvd. E.	lb.	.10½-	.11½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½-	.12¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	.10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.			
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylnaphthylamine, dms., works basis	lb.	.88	—
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30¼-	—
Monoethylaniliin, dms., c.l., frt. allo.	lb.	.51	.57
l.c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.52	.58
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.50	.56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. allo. E. of Rockies	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works basis 100%,	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.35½	.36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic)			
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol dms., c.l., works	lb	49	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.50	—
tanks, works	lb	48	—
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns	oz	9.95	10.00
Hydrobromide, cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz	9.90	9.95
Sulphate USP cns	oz	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.59	—
Mullein flowers, cs	lb.	2.00	2.05
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.21	.25
Musa, natural, Tonquin grains, bots.	oz.	40.00	55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	5.35	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.40	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.55	—
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms.	lb.	5.30	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.35	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.50	—
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	1.50	—
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.55	—
Musk root, bls	lb	1.60	1.65
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.70	—
Mustard seed, Calif. brown, bgs., f.o.b source	lb.	.12	—
Danish, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11	.13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11	.12
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.14
German, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10½-	.11
Japanese yellow, bgs	lb.	.10	.10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source. Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.08	—
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shpiment	lb.	.06½-	—
yellow, bgs. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment	lb.	.09½-	—
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock.	ton.	47.00	—
assorted, ex dock	ton.	48.50	—
crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	65.00	66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock	ton.	No prices.	

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0625-	—
78°, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0765-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0790-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0675-	—
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¾-	—
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
imported, crude, 78° large lots,	lb.	.04¼-	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots	gm.	.60	—
1-kilo lots	gm.	1.20	—
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.25	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y.	ton.	18.25	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.25	2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.60	.60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.66¼-	—
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34½-	—
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	2.75	4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. allo.	lb.	.58½-	.59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works.	lb.	.56½-	—
Nitrate, bbls. works	lb.	.33½-	—
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.63¼-	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26¾-	—
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	12.00	12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	11.50	11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. allo. over 70 lbs.	dm.	49.40	—
10-lb tins, dealers, frt. allo. on cases of 6	tin.	10.85	—
Niger seed, bgs, afloat	lb.	.11	.11½
Niketham ide, cbys	lb.	7.50	8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.10½-	.11½
l.c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.11½-	.12½
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.09½-	.10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	.38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	.48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

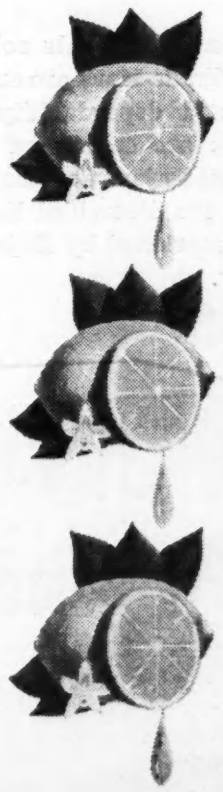
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N	ton.	120.00	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton	5.00	Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.75	.50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23½	—
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32¼	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.38	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.32	—
Istrian, bgs	lb	.31	—
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs	lb.	.34	.35
shrivels, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.31	.31½
Nux vomica, bls	lb	.10	.12
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb	.13	.14

O

Octane, 100° 140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal.	.19	—
l.c.l	gal.	.21	.60
tanks	gal.	.15½	—
90°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.419	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.439	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.394	—
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.83	—
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¾	—
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb	2.75	4.75
NF, bots	lb	2.85	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb	.55	.90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Angelica root, bots	lb.	80.00	115.00
seed, bots	lb.	80.00	-95.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.54	- .60
Avocado, cns., dms	lb	No prices	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns	lb	1.55	1.90
55-60% cns	lb	1.65	2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	1.50	- 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	13.50	-14.75
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
rectified, NF, cns	lb	2.65	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	3.90	- 4.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)			
Bone, dms., works	lb	65	70
Cajeput, redist, USP, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.00
tech., cns	lb.	1.85	- 2.85
Calamus, cns	lb.	10.00	-20.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms	lb	26	42
white, dms	lb	26	50
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	11.00	-11.50
rectified, cns	lb.	11.00	-14.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l	lb.	.2900-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2950-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3210-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3260-	—
tanks	lb.	.3110-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3050-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3110-	—
tanks	lb.	.2950-	—
hydrogenated, bgs	lb.	.3455-	.3475
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.24¾-	.25
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2400-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
tanks	lb.	.2600-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2900-	—
tanks	lb.	.2750-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2375-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2725-	—
tanks	lb.	.2575-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l	lb.	.16½-	.17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- .23½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.80
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .70
Celeryseed, bots	lb	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	250.00	-260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb	55	70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.90	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .90
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.10	1.90
Java type, cns	lb.	.45	- .85
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms.	lb.	7.50	- 8.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, New York.	lb.	.15¾	Nom.
Pac. Coast	lb.	.14½	Nom.
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.21½-	—
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.22¾-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.10	- .10½
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.55	- 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	22.00	-28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14⅜-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.04¼-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.19	- .19½
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	14.00	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast	lb.	.13⅞	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.13⅞	Nom.
Texas	lb.	.13½	Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.03¼-	—
raw 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¼-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.19¾
tanks	lb.	.17⅜-	.17¾
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb	4.30	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	5.85	- 6.75
Cumin, bots.	lb.	4.90	- 6.00
Cypress, bots	lb	No stocks	
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb	3.55	—
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	3.65	- 4.25
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
70-75%, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.30
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.30	- 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	- 2.90
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1360-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1560-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1210-	—
tanks	lb.	.1050-	—
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	7.25	- 8.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	12.25	-20.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.00	-17.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	15.00	-16.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.10½	11¼
extra, winter strained, dms	lb.	.11½	.12
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.12½	13
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.60	- 2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb	2.10	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb	2.50	2.75
twice rectified, bots	lb	3.60	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech, cns	lb.	.63	1.00

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	—
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
300,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
400,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
500,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
Oil, lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.10	- 4.75
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	4.85	- 6.75
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	6.00	- 6.75
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb	1.50	- 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	5.85	- 6.30
Messina, cns	lb.	5.85	- 9.50
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.40
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.40	- 8.25
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	- 9.25
terpeneless, bots	lb	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.1770-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1820-	.1870
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1480-	—
New York	lb.	.1605-	—
tankwagon, N. Y.	lb.	.1635-	—
Boiled, linseed oil 005c per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.50	- 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb	4.00	- 5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	6.50	-12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.06½-	—
Mineral white (see Oil, white, mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed expressed, dms	lb.	.19¼-	.19¾
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.31	- .33
20°, dms.	lb.	.30	- .32
30°, dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	216.00	-275.00
petale, bots	lb.	40.00	-150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	3.35	- 4.05
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Oil, ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.56	- 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.22½-	.23½
tankcar	lb.	.21½-	.22½
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.14	- .15
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	—
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	2.05	- —
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.30	- 2.45
foots, dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.70	- .85
expressed USP Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns	lb.	1.00	- 1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.55
Messina, cns	lb	4.00	5.85
West Indian, cns	lb	2.75	3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	150.00	-180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15	2.75
Palm, clarit., dms	lb.	.1280-	—
tankcars	lb.	.1110-	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.35	- 8.40
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.75
Peach kernel USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.19	- —
refined, dms	lb.	.22¾-	.23
tanks	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	5.75	- 7.50
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.00	- 8.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.65	- 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.35	- 2.60



FOR Superior FLAVOR

FOR Unmatched CLARITY

FOR Consistent UNIFORMITY

8 OUT OF 10 BUY...

EXCHANGE OIL of LEMON

When any product sells four times as well as all of its competition combined, that's a sure sign of quality. No product can hold such a dominant sales position year in and year out unless it fulfills all of the exacting requirements of thousands of quality-conscious buyers. Exchange Oil of Lemon does just that...with a consistency and regularity that have made it the standard in its field. So little Lemon Oil goes so far, why risk buying anything but the best?

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—

Distributed in the United States exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Exchange OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

Oil, Pine—Paraformaldehyde, Technical

Oil, pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. 73½- —
l.c.l. gal. 76½ —
whse. gal. 95½ —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N Y C lb. 127 .128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum dms. c.l. dlvd. lb 11 — —
l.c.l. same basis lb 12 — —
tanks, same basis lb 10 — —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16½- —
Red (see Acid oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16 - —
crude, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb 60 90
USP, cns., dms lb .80 1.10
Rue, bots lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 —
tanks, works lb .15 —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -23.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 8.25 - 9.75
Spanish, cns lb .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.80
Sardine, crude tanks Pac. coast, lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms lb. .55 - .70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 3.00
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms. lb. .35½- .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb 31 —
l.c.l., works lb 33 —
tanks, works lb 21 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb 31.00 -35.00
Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .10⅞- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .15⅜- .15½
tanks lb. .13⅜- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .14⅜- .15¼
tanks lb. .12¾- —
salad, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks lb. .13½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1630- .1660
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1510- .1560
tankcars lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb 4.95 8.00
Southern, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .02¼- .02½
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tansy, dms lb. 8.25 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse. N Y C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T)
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms lb 1.90 3.75
white, cns lb 2.25 4.00
Oil, tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40½
tanks lb. .38 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .25 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 22.00 -28.50
Haitian, cns lb. 17.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, a-gal. dms gal. 9.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51½- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.25
Wormwood, cns lb. 5.55 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 25.00 -40.00N
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .09 - .10
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.52 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1960- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .55 - .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .12 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .17
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .19
Portugese, bgs lb. .15½- .18½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminohiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin bbls lb. .68 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .70
l.c.l. lb. .67 - .72
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .140 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 .56
Orthonitrochloronenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrohiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. allid lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, 6b. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 —
Papain, powd., African, dms lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb .88 - —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs lb. .33 Nom.
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. allid lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. allid., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms. works. lb. 1.24 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. allid lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .38 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y lb. .055 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy lb. .0745- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0755- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. allid. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .17 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. allid lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .13½- —

The solvents and chemicals sold under the ENJAY* Oval Trade-Mark are outstanding for high quality and dependability. Every day more industries are calling on the long experience of the Enjay Company . . . making greater use of the diversified line of solvents and chemicals marketed by Enjay to increase product quality.

ENJAY markets this wide range of industrial chemicals:

Petrohol 91 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 95 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Petrohol 99 (Isopropyl Alcohol)
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Isooctyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Acetate
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Diisobutylene
Polypropylenes
Butadiene
Isoprene
Dicyclopentadiene
Aromatic Tars
Vistanex
Naphthenic Acids

PARAMINS—Additives for Lubricants & Fuels
Paratone
Parapoid
Paratac
Paranox
Paraflow

ENJAY products are marketed in bulk or in quantities to fit your requirements.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC.
15 W. 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.

Paraformaldehyde, USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.198 -	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198 -	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385-	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485-	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200-	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.48½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.51½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.,	.21 -	.22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36 -	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00 -	—
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10 -	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42 -	—
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53 -	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, etns., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64 -	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70 -	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61 -	—
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	.66
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61 -	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	Nom.
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	Nom.
powder, bxs	lb.	.43	Nom.
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35 -	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	.67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25 -	.29
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	92.00	-93.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05 -	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50 -	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk, sterile, 1,000,000 units		.11 -	.13
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.12 -	.15
Sodium, bulk, sterile, 1,000,000 units.		.11 -	.13
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb	.45 -	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.34 -	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.	gal	12	13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.75 -	1.77
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.34	Nom.
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Japanese, hontakas, bags	lb.	.45	Nom.
birdseyes, bags	lb.	.46 -	.47
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.38 -	—
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.38	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.43 -	44
Nigerian, bgs	lb.	.34	Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.43	44
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.37	Nom.
Unganda, bgs	lb.	.36½-	—
white, bgs	lb.	1.56 -	1.60
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb.	.65 -	.66
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75 -	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11 -	—
divd. E	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
divd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.40 -	2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅛
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½-	.04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06 -	.07¼
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅛
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05 -	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾-	.04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06⅜-	.07¼
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.08⅝-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅛-	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅛-	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅞-	.08
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.09⅛-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝-	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05 -	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.05⅝-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16 -	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95 -	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.45 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.10 -	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.15 -	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.00 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.97 -	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.10 -	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.05 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.10 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.15 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.12 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.00 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825-	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375-	—
No. 3	gal.	.08 -	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0975-	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08125-	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.075 -	.08125
range	gal.	.0875-	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1.	gal.	.1075-	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.105 -	.112
No. 3	gal.	.105 -	.112
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18 -	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12375
Petroleum, mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., San Francisco	gal.	.147 -	.157
East coast, tanks N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 -	—
Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.165 -	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.185 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.20 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.195 -	—
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif	gal.	.228 -	—
f.o.b. Bordertown, Tex.,	gal.	.24 -	—
f.o.b. Houston, Texas.	gal.	.24 -	—
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2325-	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336 -	—
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J.	gal.	.37 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3 tanks	gal	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal.		134 -	.1423
high-solvency, 300-325 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½-	—
25-29° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal	.24	.30½
Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, 270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 -	—
49°C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 -	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.33
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis	gal.	.30½-	.51½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.152 -	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195 -	—
Newark	gal.	.185 -	—
New York	gal.	.185 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.180 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal	20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Petroleum, solvent, Stoddard, Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.17 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.175 -	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185 -	.202
tanks, works	lb.	.145 -	.185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies.	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
39° or above, tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	.20
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	.21¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.19¼
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—

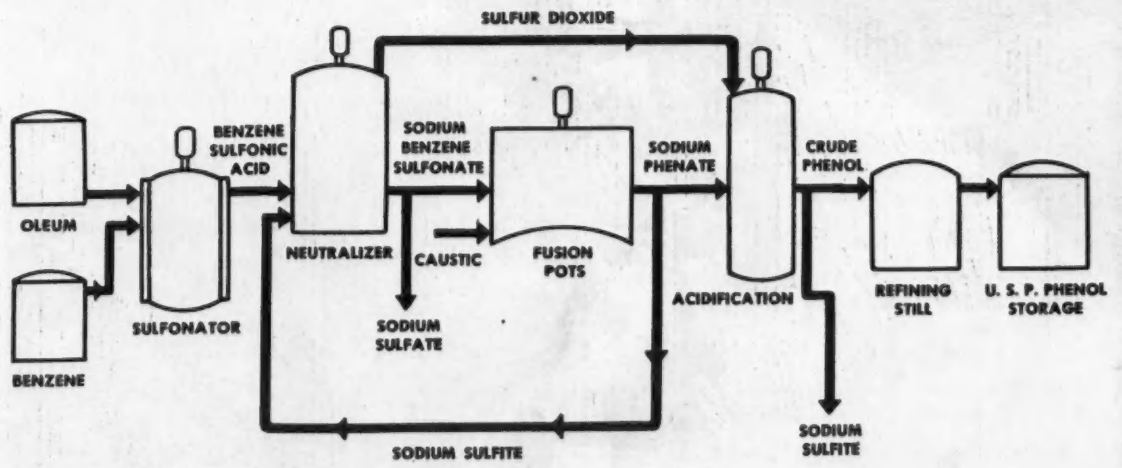
How Monsanto Makes PHENOL

The flow chart, illustrated here, shows you how Monsanto makes Phenol. Geared for large-volume production, Monsanto can serve as your *dependable* supply source, whether you purchase in tank cars or drums.

Here are Monsanto Phenol specifications: Crystalline solid, U. S. P.: White crystalline solid; melt, colorless mobile liquid; solution in water (1:15) clear and colorless; non-volatile residue (100° C.) 0.01% max.; crystallizing point 40.6° C. min. Distillation range: first drop 180.0° C. min.; 100% (first drop to dry point) 2.0° C. max.; 50% to dry point 0.2° C. max.

Write for Monsanto's 12-page booklet, "*Safe Handling of Phenol.*" For quotations on Monsanto Phenol in 200-pound tins, 450-pound drums or tank cars, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle, Twin Cities. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.



PHENOL IS USED IN THESE PRODUCTS

Dyestuffs
Molding Resins
Varnishes
Enamels
Lacquers
Paints
Lubricating oils
Textiles (printing)
Explosives
Tanning materials
Pharmaceuticals
Medicinals
Antiseptics
Germicides
Preservatives
Deodorants
Soaps
Vermin exterminators
Rubber
Photographic chemicals

PHENOL

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

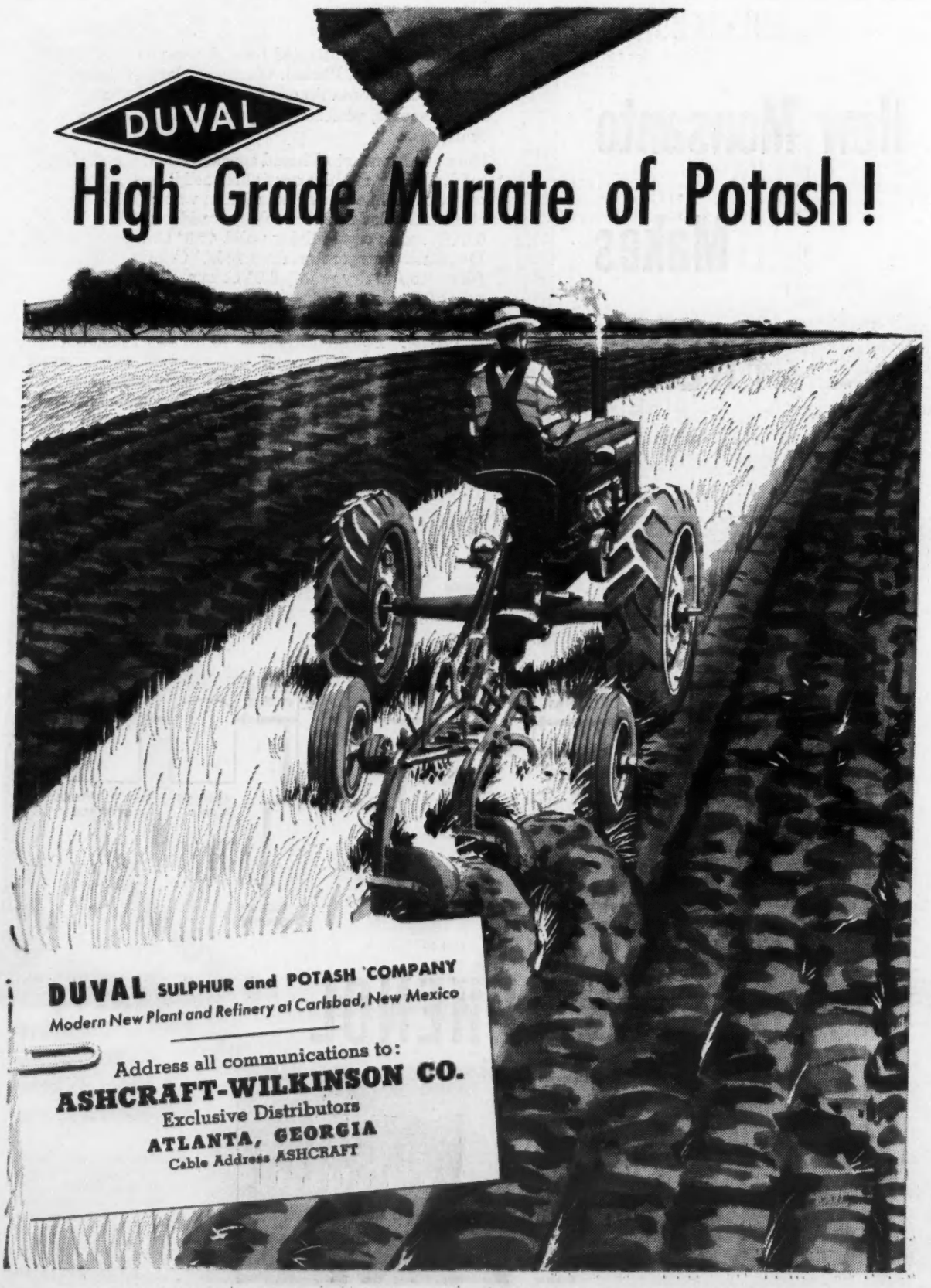
Phenolphthalein—Potassium Silicate, Solution, Tech., 32.5° Be.

Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb fib dms., dlvd E lb 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms dlvd E lb 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.57
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.05 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 2.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb 3.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).

Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 5.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
Finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-29% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb 46 - 47
dms. lb. 44 - 45
yellow, cns. lb 30 - 37
dms., c.l. lb. 26 - —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars works 100 lbs. .11¼- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bbls., ½c. per pound higher
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms, works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials oz. 5.10 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .05 11- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb. .0675- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.50 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms, frt. equald. lb 1.65 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 2.60

Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 38.00 - 39.00
l.c.l., works ton. 41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc. l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 - 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 - 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 13.20 - 14.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35¼- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36¼
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34 - .34¼
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .15½ Nom.
Dutch, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Polish, bgs lb. .15½ Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15¼
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .43
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton. 25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms. lb. .30 - .32
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton. 261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton. 266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23¼
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1 to 2.5 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.30
tech., 29° Be, 11:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —



NORFOLK, VA. • CHARLESTON, S. C. • TAMPA, FLA. • COLUMBUS, OHIO

Potassium silicate, solution, tech., 40.5° Be., 1 to 2.0, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - 7.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 6.35
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.... lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms..... lb. .31 .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works ..... lb. .77 79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works ...lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - 38
Oxalate, bbls., dms..... lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots..... gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate bots ..... gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls..... lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .70 .75
Prince's pine herb, bls..... lb. .60 .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 3.75
spot ..... lb. 3.40 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .27 .30
blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .19 .20
husks, bgs ..... lb. .50 - .51
Pulsatilla herb, bls ..... lb. .52 .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅞- .04⅛
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless basis, bbls., works..gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 89¼- 1.04¼
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .90 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram. bots gram. .55 —
Pyrites ..... long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF ..... lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
standard 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots ..... lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
mixed mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense cs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works ..... lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis..... lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅛- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .28
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask..195.00 -196.00

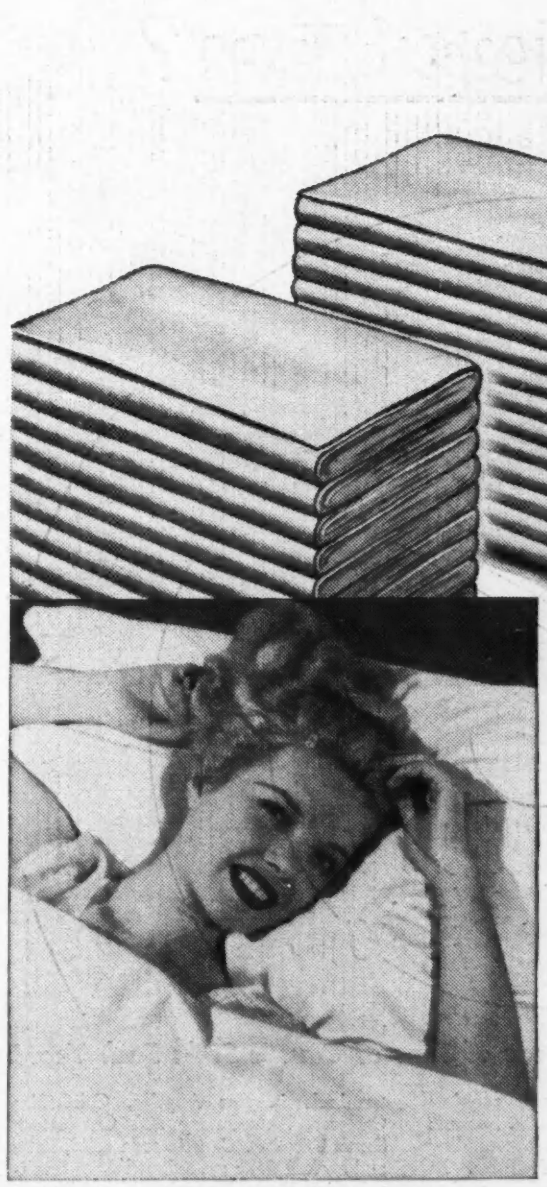
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns ... oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls ..... lb. 1.20 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.50 —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 —
maroons, pure, bbls..... lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls ..... lb. 1.50 - —

Potassium Silicate, Solution, Tech., 40.5° Be.—Red Toluidin Toner

Red, cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis... lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.57 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner bbls. works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom. pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¼- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Red, lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works..... lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, divd lb. 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .02½- —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gult, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls ..... lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex dock..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.40 - —
light shades, kgs., works... lb. 1.40 - —



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Cincinnati 2, Ohio—Main 3168
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Progressive Chemistry for over a Century

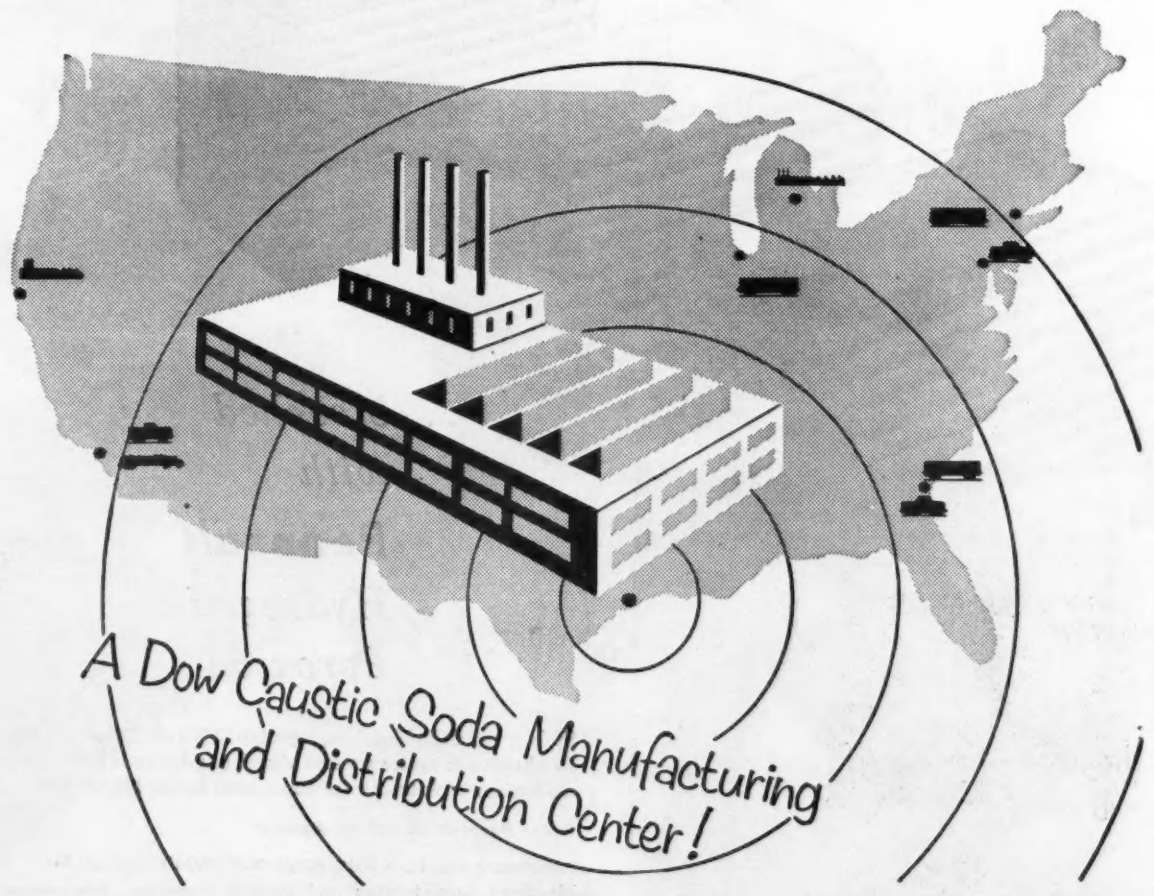
Red, Turkey—Sodium Chromate

Red, turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls. frt. equald .. lb. .24½ .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works .... lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works ..... lb .04 —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs. works ..... lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs. works ..... lb. .0525- —
Vermilion Amer. bbls ..... lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns ..... lb. 3.57 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. ..... lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms lb 4.37 4.41
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls ... lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF powder ..... lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ... lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. ..... lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans ..... lb.40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls ..... lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls ..... lb. .40 - .44
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo.125.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .33½- .38¼
Rose flowers, pale, bls ..... lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls ..... lb. .85 - .90
Leaves, French, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .08½- .09
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works ..... lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls. works ..... lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo.27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms. kilo.28.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms kilo.30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican, bls ..... lb .95 - .98
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb.22.00 -23.00
Safrol dms ..... lb. .72 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls ..... lb. .11½- —
Cyprus, bls ..... lb .09 .09½
Dalmatian, bls ..... lb. .46 - .47
Greek, bls. ..... lb. .10½- .12½
Officinalis, Italian, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, stemless, bls ..... lb. .12 - .13
Syrian, bls ..... lb. .10½- .12½
Turkish, bls ..... lb. .12 .12½
Sage flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07¼- .07¾
refined, bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ..... lb. 1.05 - —
fib, dms ..... lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst. bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls. 20-ton lots ... 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls. 20-ton lots ... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .09¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .63 - .66
powd., dms ..... lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb.110.00 -120.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.112.50 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm ..... lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom. bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls ..... lb. .44 - .45
select, bls ..... lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls ..... lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .33
Scammony resin, lump, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .13
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.14.00 -15.00
Hydrochloride, USP, bots .... oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. 30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd. dms., dlvd ... lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .22 - .23
sifting, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .18 - .19
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .18
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 4.90 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- .25
natural, bgs ..... lb. .13¾- .14
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .49 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .34
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .29 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .... lb. .28 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .26 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorpn., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, $9½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, 6lb. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .75½- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .76¼- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .76⅝- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .76⅝- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .53½- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .54½- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .55½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .55½- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .60 - —
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls ..... lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.13
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points ... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, dms., works ..... lb. .08½- —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works .. lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax)
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .38
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms ... lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works .. lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - .15¼

how close are you to Freeport, Texas ?



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Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs.....lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works. lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs.....lb. .35 - —
refined technical, dms.....lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.67 - 1.69
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.66 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.55 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.40 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less.lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.45
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 .85
powd., anhy., dms. works lb. 1.05 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.57.00 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots. works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.90 - —

Sodium salicylate, USP, dms....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1 to 3.2, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works.....100 lbs. .90 - .95
47° turbid., 1 to 2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 -1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid., 1 to 2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.52.50 -55.00

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .075 - .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .660 - .716
Stearate tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.96.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 117.60

Sodium Citrate—Sodium-Cinchophen

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchopnen (see Cinchophen-sodium).

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for Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine
Calcium Chloride • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate
Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride

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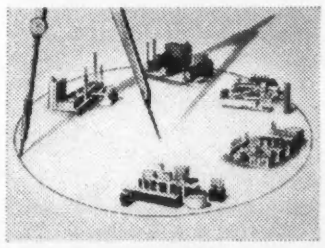

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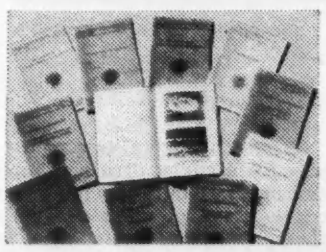

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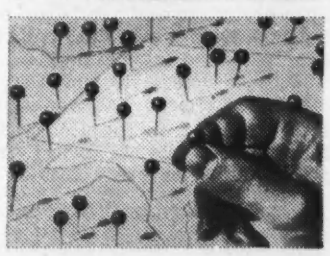

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Sodium-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate—Terpinyl Propionate

Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works..gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne.....gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works.. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. 25 - —
less ton lots, works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur, ton.78.00 -80.00
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd.lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0605- —
20,000 lbs., same basis....lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes..lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 7.41 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., spot.....lb. .11 - .12
imported, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .10 - .11
Rice, l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - .12¼
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk..gram. .24 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works.....lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms.....lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib, dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms..lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms.....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms..lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms.....lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines ..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works..lb. .0535- —
tanks, works.....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton.115.00 - —
ground, same basis.....ton.115.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J...unit-ton. .86 - .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
imported, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l.....ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
inedible, extra.....lb. .05⅝- —
fancy.....lb. .05⅜- —
No. 1.....lb. .04⅝- —
special.....lb. .05 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk..unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Tansy leaves bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs..lb. .14 - .15
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .50
dms.....lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., fib. dms.....lb. .75 - .85
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms.....lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms.....lb. .36 - .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .55 - .70
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00

clean as a whistle

Smooth - Stain-free - Spotless—There's nothing like a dip to brighten and improve the appearance. This applies not only to a four-year-old, but also to metal. For junior it's soap—for metal it's Mutual's Chromium Chemicals.

Leading brass manufacturers find a Sodium Bichromate dip, with sulfuric acid, to be the most effective treatment for removing stains resulting from annealing. A metal surface uniformly clean, bright and pleasing in appearance emerges from this bath.

Many other metal treatments employ Bichromate. Used on aluminum and magnesium it contributes to the development of corrosion - resistant films. Mixtures including Bichromate or Chromic Acid are used to form protective and paint-base coatings on iron, steel, zinc, cadmium, aluminum and magnesium.

Mutual's Research and Development Department has a wealth of technical data on the use of Chromium Chemicals in metal treatment. Inquiries are welcome.

SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
CHROMIC ACID

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
Mutual Chromium Chemicals
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
PLANTS: BALTIMORE — JERSEY CITY

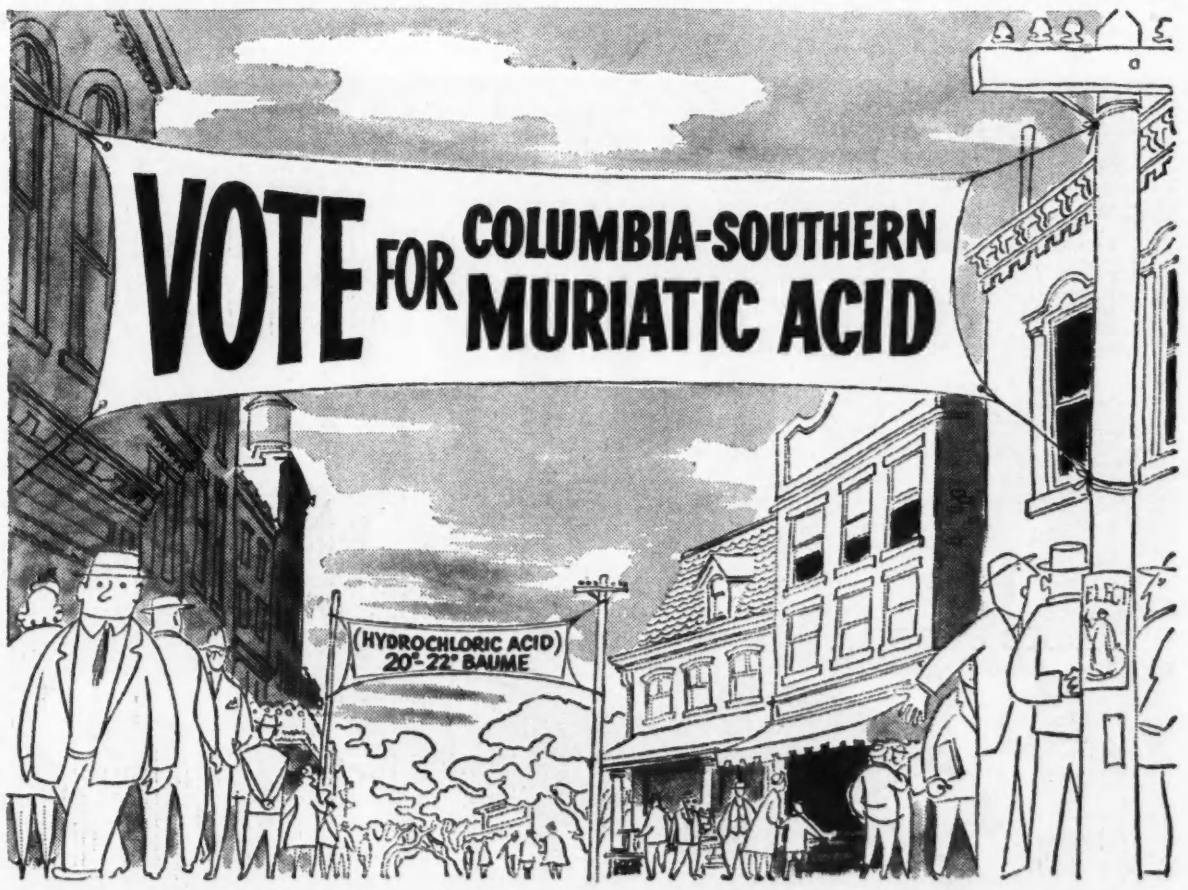
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb.10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - 3.65
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.96¾-
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. 08 - 08½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .42¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾- .45½
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Madras, bgs lb. .09½- —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .42
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.85.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton.65.00 -66.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms. works lb 1.28 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
whole, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 6.75 —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —



• When you elect Columbia-Southern as your supplier of Muriatic Acid, you get more than a high quality product.

You get the benefit of Columbia-Southern's experience of over half a century as a leader in the production of essential industrial chemicals.

You get the assurance of dealing with a company that has an enviable reputation for quality chemicals, excellent service, and sound business policies.

You get the appreciation and eagerness of the Columbia-Southern organization. Our sales and service staffs will always go out of their way to help you with your Muriatic Acid problems.

Columbia-Southern means prompt, efficient, courteous attention. We solicit the opportunity to serve you.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania
DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Houston, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco

Soda Ash • Liquid Chlorine • Sodium Bicarbonate • Calcium Chloride • Modified Sodas • Pittchlor • Caustic Potash • Chlorinated Benzenes • Rubber Pigments (Hi-Sil, Silene EF, Calcene TM, Calcene NC) • Muriatic Acid • Perchlorethylene

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
MURIATIC ACID
is shipped in
8,000 and
10,000 gallon
rubber-lined
tank cars.

Vinyl Isobutylether—Yellow, Cadmium, Lithopone

Vinyl isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride. (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units..
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Vitamin A, palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm..1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units, per gm..1,000,000 units. .13 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gm.225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots..... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis.lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.99.00 -100.00
Wattle extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .70 Nom.
Central American.....lb. .54 - .55
refined, bleached, USP, bricks. lb. .69 - .71
slabs.....lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks.....lb. .60 - .62
slabs.....lb. .58 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .77 - .79

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots.lb. .94 - .95
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. .98 - 1.00
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.24 - 1.26
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.22 - 1.24

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Esparto, African..... p. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs..... lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .29
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp.....lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works.....lb. .75 - .80
spot.....lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works .ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.42.00 -55.00
Woodflower, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l, same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y...gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

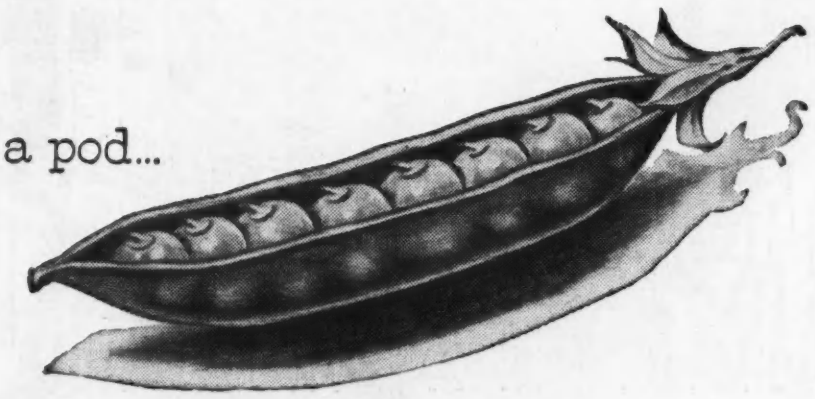
Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. 1.20 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Like a pod...



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Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.31	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.15	—
G, pigment, bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0165-	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1025-	—
Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	4.15	—
smaller, lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼-	.02¼
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.32	.33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate tech, bbls. dms, works.	lb.	.23	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.36	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.523	—
under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12½-	.13½
Napnthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½-	—
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1475-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1575-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1475-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1575-	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1475-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1575-	—
50% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1475-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1575-	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1650-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1750-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
USP, etns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾-	—
	lb.	.26¾-	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530-	—
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.99
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ½c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb.	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32½-	—

Lime Industry Requests Price Relief From OPS

Application of the industry earnings standard to relieve the lime industry of pricing difficulties resulting from increased costs of material, labor and fuel was discussed at a meeting October 22 by the lime industry advisory committee with the Office of Price Stabilization.

Committee members stated that the industry's fuel and power costs had gone up more than thirty percent in the past two years with comparable increases in wages and cost of raw materials. The committee was informed that industry data would be required so that OPS might make an earnings study to determine applicability of the earnings standard.

The standard provides that price relief may not be granted to an industry unless it can show that its current earnings are less than 85 percent of its earnings of the best three of the four years, 1946-49, when adjusted for current net worth.

Metal Can Shipments: July

Total shipments of metal cans during July was 27 percent above June and 19 percent above July of 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In July, metal can shipments amounted to 424,025 short tons, compared with June's figure of 333,416 short tons, and 356,357 short tons in July, 1951.

Manganese Extraction Study Aim of New DMPA Accord

A government aided project aimed at developing an economical method of extracting vitally-needed manganese from the substantial domestic deposits of so-called "wad" ores particularly in Virginia and Arkansas, was announced October 21 by Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. A contract has been negotiated by DMPA with the Southwestern Engineering Co., Los Angeles, under which the company will conduct extensive research, sample the principal deposits of wad ores, and ship to its Los Angeles laboratories quantities of representative ore for analysis and beneficiation tests.

DMPA has agreed to compensate the company for its organization, supervision and acceleration of the project in the amount of $98,400, and to provide reimbursement of the company's direct costs against the project not to exceed $151,600. Duration of the contract is for eighteen months, unless terminated earlier by the government.

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Solving Business Problems

Strange as it may appear to those who read or hear so much about the desirability of government's keeping out of business affairs, businessmen are expressing perturbation over the fact that neither of the presidential candidates of the two major parties has had anything to say about how he would deal with the problems of business. Their silence in that respect certainly indicates that the two candidates are better equipped with intelligence and common sense than are most politicians, who are ready to solve anything for anybody, at any time—the less they know about it the better. It is also encouraging to know that the candidates are, apparently, concerned more with the problems of the nation than with those of any group, whatever its size and importance. That, of course, is more apparent than real; both men have had something to say about how they stand on certain problems of labor and agriculture—although the matters actually are primarily of the nature of privileges; the problems are secondary.

One can understand the businessmen's perturbation over the "neglect" of which they speak, because they specify certain problems which derive from governmental "meddling" in business affairs with regulations and the like. But, it is difficult to understand why a presidential candidate should be expected to know what to do in such cases. Who is to tell him? The arguments for controls, restrictions, regulations, and so on are as convincing as are those against them in the minds of those who are not directly concerned with or affected by the rules; and the proponents of regulations are, at least, as numerous as the opponents. Furthermore, it cannot be denied that there is a need for the regulations; although the majority of businessmen do not contribute to that need—the large majority of all the people do not contribute to the necessity for the laws which restrain and penalize many things.

The role of government and all its officials with respect of the problems of business should be to help business to solve them itself. It would be ideal to be able to say that it should permit business to solve its problems itself. But, everybody knows—and some will admit—that that method would not be equitable. As with absolutely free competition, the outcome would depend far more upon might than upon right.

Government should be a better friend and closer companion of business. The first steps toward that desirable relationship must be taken by business. Government does not know how to find the road.

Those who would have candidates for government office, whatever the rank, manifest more interest—in spite of ignorance—in the problems of business should take note of the utterance of the presidential candidate of the Socialist party that, if elected, he would nationalize the country's banks, railroads, coal mines and steel industry.

Making Government Better

Concurrent with the deploring of the failure of the major presidential candidates to manifest a helpful interest in the problems of business runs a great deal of saying that businessmen should take a bigger, more active interest in politics. With some, that means they should run for office; with others, it is limited to endeavoring to see that those who are put in office measure up to the qualifications and responsibilities essential to the proper performance of the attendant duties. The latter role is the more desirable. When it comes to practical performance, the average businessman is as inept in political matters as the average politician is in the affairs of business. Businessmen should participate thoughtfully and earnestly in public affairs, with a purpose of providing the public with the governmental service it should have.

Politics is defined as the science of government. That, of course, is theoretically correct. In practice, politics is anything but a science, and it is government in but smaller part. It is, however, the designation of the activities in which they must engage who would make government what it should be. If that government is to be for the people, it must be by the people. If its performance is left to politicians, pressured by blocs and bunds, it will be for them primarily and predominantly—and eventually solely.

There is a trend in that direction at all levels of governing in this country today. Whether that is the cause or the consequence of what the president of Princeton University recently referred to as "the low esteem in which the general public holds political activity in comparison with other vocational and nonvocational outlets for one's energies."

It is true that many businessmen with a penchant for public service and ability to serve well are deterred from taking an active interest in even the public affairs by which political activities are supported because of the criticisms which are continuously laid against politicians as a class in generalizations that are characteristically indiscriminate. In those areas, as in the fields of business, the many must face the reactions which are set up by the misdoings of the few.

Businessmen can do a highly desirable public service, which will redound to their own benefiting by taking an active, preferably independent, part in the electing of duly qualified holders of public offices at all levels. They can serve likewise by advising all such public servants—publicly. And that is one of the very best ways in which they can go about that much-advocated job of making the story of business properly known to the public.

Deserving of Support

Business is being asked from many angles to do this or that or something else to increase the facilities for providing more and better education in one or another of a score of lines. Business is doing much in that way. It is, in large part, looking for specific opportunities to do more as directly as possible. It has a feeling that it should know more about the objectives of the plans and programs which are laid before it. There is some measure of feeling that it should be given an opportunity to have a part in their development.

In the areas of chemicals and related materials, their production, conversion, and processing, one means of business participation in education of a very desirable and most useful character is presented by the opportunity to contribute to the maintenance and expansion of the library of The Chemists' Club in New York. Because of the close relations of the membership of the club and the personnel of business in the above-mentioned areas, that business can have a large part in all aspects of the service performed by the library—and that service is continuously of importantly useful assistance to that business.

The Chemists' Club houses the library and contributes substantially to its support. But, it needs financial assistance to make the service what is desired and needed. So, it goes annually to business for help. The 1952 appeal is now being made.

The library of The Chemists' Club is not restricted to the use of club members. Its facilities are consulted by scores of persons every day. Any technical man, as well as any scientist, in the wide ramifications of chemistry and its applications can testify—and will—to the usefulness of that house of reference. Few, indeed, are the businesses encompassed by those ramifications which have not been benefited thereby—or, at least, somewhat indirectly therefrom. All can be.

Contributions to the library of The Chemists' Club support a particular kind of education, a kind that is needed far beyond the capacity of the existing facilities for its providing in this country. Such contributions, therefore, do a real job in the promotion of scientific and technical progress in the areas of business.

The address of The Chemists' Club is 52 East Forty-first street, New York 17, N. Y.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Business in Foreign Relations

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

After reading your editorial "Business in Foreign Relations," September 8th issue, I was so stimulated that I cut it out, and almost sent it with a letter to one of the presidential candidates. It would have been to no avail to send it to the present authority who so strongly advocates and practices government control and even seizure of American business and enterprise.

The success of America so far in history, due solely to the freedom of the market—business based on contract, exchange, cooperation and service, which is the only enterprise that endures—is little realized by the government today. These political, parasitic, power and control-crazed, enslaving, freedom iconoclasts selfishly feel they are serving the people in democracy when in effect they are doing directionally the opposite. This will inevitably be apparent when they can no longer fool the masses.

Now I prove this by referring to your article for just one illustration that most of us now recognize: Trade vs. Aid—must we be hit with a sledge to acknowledge the simple basic foundation of progress in nations, the establishment of a sound economic system of business built on exchange and cooperation intranationally and internationally which automatically builds productivity and results in progress? Here we've seen that aid has failed miserably, in fact, back-fired on the United States. So we then come to think, after seeing it successfully practiced by others, that trade is the answer. It quite logically shows that trade does more—costs less. And then to go further, if the destructive governmental-political element in the form of tariffs and other barriers were removed from trade, we would then have the ideal situation which can do nothing but succeed and emphatically bear out the sound economic law (the natural law)—Trade not Aid!

Yes, even politicians are beginning to realize it, which doesn't say much for any businessman who hasn't seen and agreed on it by now. Why cannot we use foresight and apply this real, natural and business principle, and not agree by means of hindsight? We, as free, enterprising businessmen, can do it by applying the simple economic rules that make us successful. We shouldn't attempt direct attack on government or direct fighting, but rather increase our energies, abilities and capacities by expanding with all the strength we can develop our business and its principles locally, nationally, internationally and universally. When this is carried out with continuity and consistency and with gaining momentum, the nationalizing digits of humanity, those wreckers of real values and of true society in democracy, will find they must abide in our house by our rules or die by their own poison.
New York, N. Y. WILLIAM N. BALAS.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

think the investment idea has much chance of working out.

He is Robert C. Turner, newest member of the Council of Economic Advisors, who had this to say a few days ago, on this point, to delegates to the Thirtieth annual Agricultural Outlook Conference:—

"Although foreign capital is desperately needed by underdeveloped countries, private investment of United States capital on a sizable scale is not likely for two reasons. First, in many cases the types of development which require capital first are not those into which private initiative is likely to go. The construction of roads, harbors, multipurpose power, irrigation, and flood control facilities and such are properly public projects. The existence of such facilities is necessary to the production of goods and services by modern methods.

"Second, the political stability of many of the underdeveloped countries is quite precarious. This fact, of course, often makes the risks to investors prohibitive. Also, the existence of nationalistic legislation, such as discriminatory taxation, has made investment in certain countries unattractive. In spite of the guarantees now offered by the federal government, it does not seem likely that private capital will flow into these countries in any large volume until they have moved sufficiently along the road to development so that these impediments are overcome."

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Heavy Chemicals

Lower lead prices recorded last week marked the third decline for the month. The continued weakness reflects the sharp price reductions in the London market and the keen competition offered by foreign sellers. At present the domestic market is at the lowest level since August, 1950. Zinc prices were lower on spot, and the lower prices named for future shipment are not lending any prestige to the stability of the spot market. Copper remained firm with no shrinking in the wide differential between domestic and foreign prices. Selenium continued definitely tight with the strike which started in July at an important Canadian supply joint still unsettled. DPA has set an expansion goal for the supply of selenium effective in 1955.

According to reports from producers, the tonnage movement of heavy chemicals during the current month will show an increase over September. No serious shortages of stocks were revealed as the month draws to a close with the exception of nickel salts. The present uplift in demand has permitted producers to reduce inventories in several lines and bring about a better degree of balance. The strike at an important alkali plant was still on late last week. Improvement in activity at glass plants has kept dense soda ash on the tight side. There appeared to be plenty of caustic soda and chlorine to meet requirements with both offered for immediate and future shipment at current prices. Pressure has eased for deliveries of muriatic acid. Sulphuric acid was readily obtainable in this area. Glacial acetic acid prospects are still clouded by the influence of increased production in the face of a demand which is not over active. Formic and oxalic acids are moving better so far as small lots are concerned but there appeared to be no important interest in carlots. Ammonium bifluoride was advanced as a reflection of higher producing costs.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.9 percent for the week ending Oct. 18, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 90.0R in the preceding week and 100.4 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Aluminum Sulphate—Finding a steady outlet mostly through contract channels with shipments showing a moderate pickup during the past month. Production of commercial and iron free has been sufficient to maintain a comfortable supply position with immediate shipments available.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Plants are said to be running at capacity with demand well sustained. Production has been increased during the year without having any important influence in easing the tight supply situation.

Ammonium Bisulphide — Priced higher at 20.35c. per pound in carlots and up to 21.60c. in smaller quantities in drums. Higher producing costs accounted for the advance. Supply fair but somewhat tight. Prices of other fluorides show an upward tendency which may result in higher prices in the near future.

Calcium Chloride — Cold weather last week brought out an increased inquiry for ice control and shipments gained considerable momentum with prospects favoring steady expansion during November. Producers' inventories have been reduced but were still described as comfortable.

Chlorine—Production has continued to keep the market in fair supply. Demand has broadened to some extent during the month while consumers have not experienced much difficulty in having requirements leveled off. Immediate and future shipments were obtainable during the past week at current prices.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand from Florida continues to lag. Shipments for industrial use are holding steady. Supply situation is comfortable with immediate shipments available. Export inquiry has broadened including Turkey, various European countries and South America. Prices are firm but unchanged.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock — Increased production has improved the supply position and immediate shipments are now available at the former price of $50 per ton. Demand for stockfeed use has been good.

Methylene Chloride—Supply conditions appeared to be improving. Still under allocation but it was stated that requests are being covered by 100 percent.

Only one company in Japan produces methylene chloride. Production revived slowly after World War II; output was approximately 32 metric tons in 1951. The company's annual capacity is reported at 120 tons and plans are under way to expand it to 360 tons. Quality problems have hampered the manufacturer, so that most of the output has been suitable for use only as refrigerant. However, the company believes that its product can now meet the needs of film producers.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest during the past month has increased with the chemical industry prominent in the buying movement. Producers' inventories have been reduced with shipments delayed in some instances. In general, however, the market has been kept in fair supply of both liquid and dry forms.

Potassium Carbonate — Like caustic potash, demand has increased. The improvement has stemmed from the glass plants where the call for radio and television tubes has picked up appreciably. Overall supply position described as comfortable.

Potassium Chlorate—While match factories have shown slightly more interest, sales have followed spotty lines and have not been of sufficient volume to tighten supplies. Prompt shipments were offered at previous price levels.

Potassium Oxalate—Moving mostly for current wants at prices ranging from 30c. to 32c. per pound for technical granular depending upon quantity. Immediate shipments are available.

Potassium Titanium Oxalate — Relatively quiet with occasional small lot sales at 85c. to 95c. per pound for spot material.

Silicon Tetrachloride—Market steady with more interest in small lots than in large quantities at present. Supply position comfortable with immediate shipments available. The price for 55 gallon drums weighing 625 pounds net—5 drums to a carlot 20c. per pound, one to 4 drums 22c. per pound. Carlots are priced 16c. and tankcars at 15c. per pound. The l.c.l. price for 10 gallon drums is .285c., these drums weigh 120 pounds each. All prices are f.o.b. the works. Silicic esters useful as a hydrolizable material that deposit silica when applied to cements and paints in weather proofing, amounts for a sizable movement of silicon tetrachloride.

Soda Ash—Demand held last week and tonnage shipments during the month are said to be higher than those for September. A plant at Corpus Christi was still on strike late in the week. Consumers have not experienced much difficulty in covering requirements although a shortage of boxcars in some areas has temporarily interrupted the movement from works. As previously stated light ash is in better supply than dense.

Soda, Caustic—Sales of better dimensions are reported for domestic use and the month may show the best tonnage movement this year to date. The increase in demand has not impaired the supply position to date and buyers can book, immediate, prompt or future shipments at current prices.

Sodium Chlorate—Buying interest remained moderate and confined to actual wants. Supply conditions have improved during the month with immediate shipments available at the close.

Sodium Sulphide—Stocks are not as free as noted during the Summer months. There is no serious shortage at present and regular consumers are receiving requirements but producers' inventories have been brought to a lower level.

Sulphur—Owing mostly to a more rapid expansion of the Chilean sulphur industry than anticipated, the International Materials Conference last week revised its program of allocating world supplies to add 29,800 long tons to availabilities. The supplemental quota was distributed among nine countries which had requested higher import quotas. (Story elsewhere in this issue.)

Titanium Tetrachloride—Small lot sales

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium bifluoride, 1.60c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Lead metal, ½c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1951
95.13	95.13	95.13	96.12

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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have predominated in this market. The l.c.l. price for 55-gallon drums of 725 pounds each is .485c. and 10-gallon drums of 130 pounds, .585c. per pound. The carlot price for large drums is .455c. and tankcars .445c. per pound. All prices are f.o.b. the works. Demand is mostly of a specialty character, including a base material in the preparation of useful color lakes and mordants for basic dyestuffs.

Acids

Chromic—Slight gain in sales to platers. Transactions have been confined mostly to current wants with immediate shipment requested. No scarcity of stocks at present.

Hydrofluoric—Not in free supply, although regular consumers are having requirements covered. Current demand is said to be running about flush with production.

Muriatic—Moderate easement in pressure for shipments has allowed the market to assume a more normal condition. Supply still leans toward the tight side, but not to the same extent noted a month ago.

Oxalic—Sales of 5 to 10 barrel lots have increased slightly but carlots are neglected. Producers are in a position to make immediate shipments of small or round lots. Demand is said to be mostly for the manufacture of cleaning fluids for radiators.

Sulphuric—Demand is described as good and the supply situation remains normal. Shipments to the iron and steel industry are steady and inquiry from other sources has increased during the month without revealing any new price changes.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum Scrap—Approximately 23,369 short tons of metal were recovered from 26,148 short tons of purchased and toll-treated aluminum-base scrap consumed during the month of May according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the total metal recovered, 18,220 tons were from new scrap, 5,124 tons were from old scrap and 25 tons were from clean imported scrap. Compared with April, total scrap consumed during May declined 10 percent. Consumption of new scrap, classified as cast, borings and turnings, and dross and skimmings declined about 18 percent. A greater decline (about 34 percent compared with April) was in the consumption of old alloy sheet and aircraft scrap. Distribution among consumers was as follows:—secondary smelters and reclaimers 71 percent, primary producers 24 percent and foundries 5 percent. Consumption of all grades of aluminum scrap domestic and imported for June is estimated to be 24,000 short tons.

Chromium—Imports of chromium ore in July were 14 percent below June and totaled 132,638 short tons (118,427 long tons) valued at $3,240,872, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumers' stocks of all classes of ore totaled 735,611 short tons at the end of July. Total domestic mine output of chromium ores and concentrates from January through May is estimated at 3,200 short tons compared with approximately 600 tons during the comparable period of 1951.

Cobalt—Largest consumer in July was the cobalt chromium-tungsten-molybdenum industry with a total of 366,379 pounds. During 1951 this industry used 4,899,591 pounds. The second largest use was in the manufacture of permanent-magnet alloys with 86,338 pounds in July and a total of 2,052,042 pounds during 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Copper Scrap—Operations in August, when 82,453 short tons of scrap were consumed by the major groups of consumers, were at a higher level than in July but lower than in previous months of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. The ingot makers, known also as secondary copper smelters, increased their scrap consumption 12 percent or to 31,689 tons, and the brass mills raised their 25 percent to 39,404 tons. Scrap stocks of both groups declined about 2,000 tons. Scrap consumption by primary producers decreased 1,050 tons to 11,360 tons although their stocks of scrap increased about 6,000 tons. The overall increase was in refinery brass and low-grade classes; stocks of unalloyed copper scrap declined 15 percent. Consumption of refined copper by wire mills increased 58 percent or to 70,446 tons in August, and by brass mills 35 percent or to 58,001 tons. The wire mill figure is the highest since October, 1951, when 72,025 tons were used by that group.

Lead—Lower prices were established last week when producers offered metal at 13½c. per pound. The revision was the third decline for the month and a total reduction for October of 2½c. The cur-

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rent market is now at the lowest level since August, 1950. The declining tendency of the London market and sizable offerings of foreign lead in the American market at prices below those named by domestic smelters were the principal causes for the downward movement.

The secondary lead industry reported increased receipts of scrap in July, compared with June, but less consumption and consequently less metal recovered according to the Bureau of Mines. However, the usual July slump was not severe, as reclaimed lead, tin, and antimony totaled 35,510 short tons—a decrease of only 4 percent from the 37,160 tons recovered in June. Smelters' receipts of lead-base scrap and residues gained 20 percent, over the preceding month, to total 45,012 tons. Of this total, 62 percent was battery-lead plates, 26 percent was solid metal scrap and 12 percent was residues and drosses. Most of the gain was in battery plates, receipts of which increased from 19,089 tons in June to 27,896 tons in July. Stocks of 52,635 tons of lead-base scrap held at smelter plants on July 31 were 10 percent higher than at the beginning of the month, and consisted of 16,610 tons of battery plates, 13,807 tons of solid scrap and 22,218 tons of drosses and residues.

Quicksilver—Consumer interest was a bit more active last week. Sales represented mostly current wants, with $195 the prevailing figure. A tight spot position kept offerings relatively light.

Selenium—Supply conditions remained definitely tight and seem to be getting tighter. An important supply plant at Montreal, Canada, has been closed by a strike since the middle of July, with no sign of a settlement in sight at present. Shipments are under complete allocation. The D.P.A. has set an expansion goal calling for a total U. S. supply of 1,100,000 pounds of selenium in 1955 from both foreign and domestic sources. This represents an increase of almost 250,000 pounds over buying in 1950. Selenium is used in rectifiers for changing alternating current to direct current. It also has a number of metallurgical and chemical uses.

Tin—Consumption in July increased 8 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. The use of tin in July was 3,689 long tons (1,761 of primary and 1,928 of secondary), compared with 3,410 in June (1,396 of primary and 2,014 of secondary). The consumption of 94 percent tin white-metal alloys (of which 646 long tons gross weight was imported in July and 499 long tons in June) has not been included in these figures; this material has not been under formal quantitative or allocation control. Tin stocks held by the government (RFC) and industry—comprising pig tin, tin in ore, raw material in process, and other but excluding the strategic stockpile and a substantial tonnage of metal afloat enroute to the United States—increased from 58,937 long tons July 1 to 64,960 tons on July 31. At the close of the month stocks of pig tin were 31,152 long tons—4,822 tons higher than at the beginning of the month. Inventories of tin in ores increased 1,076 long tons and totaled 22,832 tons July 31. The Texas City tin smelter continued to be shut down during July by a labor strike.

Tin Scrap—In tin-base scrap in July, conditions were the exact opposite of those pertaining to lead-base. Receipts dropped 21 percent, consumption was 27 percent higher and month-end stocks fell 15 percent below the June figures. The decrease in both receipts and use of scrap occurred principally in the one class, scruff and dross. In stocks, the decline was general except for tin residues, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Zinc—Mine production of recoverable zinc in the United States in August was 3 percent lower than the June output and the smallest since July, 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production totaled 48,779 tons, compared with 50,231 tons in July and an average of 60,239 tons in January-June. The average daily rate of production declined from 1,620 tons in July to 1,574 tons in August. Zinc output from mines in states east of the Mississippi River totaled 12,049 tons in August, approximately the same as that in July but 29 percent below the January-June average. Labor strikes were the principal causes of reduced output from the eastern states in July and August. Mine production from the west central states of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri continued to decline as many of the small producers curtailed operations because of another drop in the zinc price.

Prime western was priced lower late last week at 12½c. per pound East St. Louis. The price was reduced by a leading custom smelter, some others had not gone along at the close and still named 13½c. Freer supplies and foreign competition were the principal factors in bringing about the lower price.

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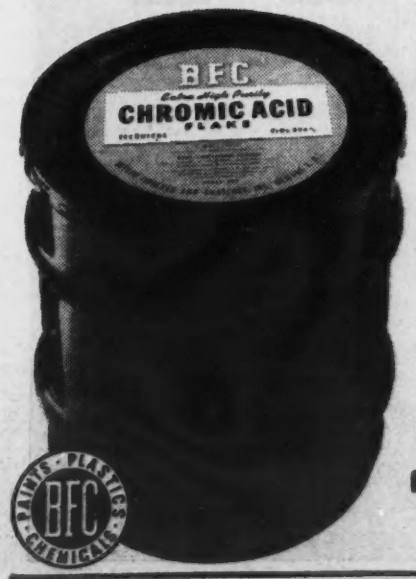

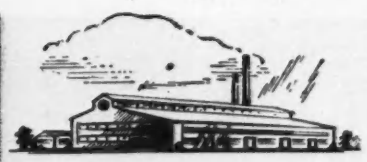

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AEC Security Clearance Granted for Power Study

Security clearance will be granted by the Atomic Energy Commission to the personnel of eleven electric utility companies which will become associated with the Dow Chemical Company and the Detroit Edison Company in their joint study with the AEC for development of a nuclear reactor to produce power, it was announced last week.

Last April, the commission announced that it had accepted, in substance, a proposal from the Dow Chemical-Detroit Edison companies for a jointly-financed research and development program for a type of reactor to produce fissionable materials and power. This is one of four groups which, for the past year, have been studying the feasibility of industrial participation in the reactor program.

The other groups are:—Monsanto Chemical Company and its associate, Union Electric Company of Missouri; Commonwealth Edison Company and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois; and Pacific Gas & Electric Company and the Bechtel Corporation. Their final reports are now being examined by AEC.

Sulphur Consulting Firm Organized by S. Schwartz

The formation of S. Schwartz & Associates with headquarters at 165 Broadway, New York, has been announced by Seymour Schwartz, president. The firm, which will specialize in the field of sulphur processing, and recovery, will provide technical designs, improvements and economic evaluations for various industries concerned with the use and processing of sulphur, sulphur-bearing materials, and the recovery of sulphur from sour gases and surface deposits.

Prior to heading up this organization, Mr. Schwartz was associated with Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, where he was responsible for the processing of sulphur and the design and operation of sulphur recovery plants in this country and Mexico. Prior to his affiliation with Allied, he was with the Southern Acid & Sulphur Company where he participated in the design and construction of the first commercial Claus-type sulphur recovery plants ever constructed in the United States.

Anderson Labs Adds Deters

Anderson Laboratories, Inc., Adrian, Mich., has appointed Harold G. Deters marketing manager. Mr. Deters comes to Anderson from General Electric Company's chemical division where he served as market analyst, assistant sales manager, and as sales manager of alkyd resin products. Before joining G-E, Mr. Deters was associated with the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation as sales representative in the Michigan, Ohio and Indiana territory.

Davison Names Barrett

Appointment of Dr. Wayne T. Barrett as manager of the research department of the research and development division of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has been announced by Dr. Paul W. Bachman, director of the division.

Specialized Instruments Names Agent

Specialized Instruments Corporation, Belmont, Calif., has appointed the firm of Analis, Namur, Belgium, exclusive agent for its line in Belgium, France, Holland, western Germany, Switzerland and Luxembourg. Maintaining parts stocks in Belgium, the company will handle sales, installation, and service of Specialized Instruments equipment.

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ACS Colloid Chemistry Now Headed by Dr. Le Beau

Dr. Desiree S. Le Beau, director of research of the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company, East St. Louis, Ill., has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of colloid chemistry for 1953, a post which she also held in 1949. Dr. Le Beau, the only woman ever to head the division, is chairman of the society's St. Louis, Mo., section this year. She succeeds Dr. George E. Boyd, associate director of the chemical division at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., as chairman of the colloid division.

Dr. Harold T. Byck, head of the inorganic and colloid research, exploration and production research of the Shell Oil Company, Houston, Tex., was chosen chairman-elect, and Professor R. S. Hansen of Iowa State College was named secretary-treasurer. Dr. Le Beau, an authority on the chemistry of rubber and clay, came to the United States in 1936 as a research chemist for the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass. In 1940 she was appointed a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where she remained until she assumed her present post in 1945.

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American Welding Society Awards Medal to Fraser

O. B. J. Fraser, assistant manager of the development and research division of the International Nickel Company, New York, received the Samuel Wylie Miller Memorial Medal at the annual dinner of the American Welding Society in Philadelphia, October 23.

The award was made for "meritorious achievements" in welding. Mr. Fraser was selected for the honor, it was stated, for his studies of field applications and promotion of welding research.

The society has announced that Fred L. Plummer, director of engineering of the Hammond Iron Works, Warren, Pa., has been elected president for the coming year. J. E. Dato, assistant manager of process service at Kansas City, Mo., for Linde Air Products Company, has been elected first vice-president and J. H. Humberstone, vice-president of Air-Reduction Sales Company, New York, has been chosen second vice-president.

Miner Labs Adds Arnold

Miner Laboratories, Chicago, has added Melvin R. Arnold to its research staff. Mr. Arnold, who has had several years of experience in the fields of catalysis and the production and purification of gases, comes to Miner from the Girdler Corporation.

Uranium Lode in Alaska Seen Possible by Geological Survey

Acting Secretary of the Interior Vernon D. Northrup announced today the release to open file of a report indicating the possible accurrence of a uranium lode on the upper Peace River in the eastern part of the Seward Peninsula, Alaska. This area was discovered in the course of investigations made by geologists of the Alaskan geology branch of the Geological Survey on behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The occurrence of uranothorianite and gummite in association with various metallic minerals in the placers of a headwater tributary of the Peace River suggests a nearby lode source, possibly a vein, for uranium minerals, it was said. Copies of the report—"Reconnaissance for a Uranothorianite Bearing Lode in the Vicinity of the Headwaters of the Peace River, Candle Quadrangle, Seward Peninsula, Alaska"—are not available for distribution but may be inspected in the survey's Alaskan offices at Juneau, Anchorage, Fairbanks, and College; and at the territorial Department of Mines' offices at Juneau, College, Ketchikan and Nome. Copies are also available for inspection at the survey offices in Washington, D. C., and San Francisco.

Trade Briefs

Celanese Corporation of America has won first prize in the *Financial World* survey of annual reports in the synthetic fibers industry division.

Dr. Ross M. Hedrick has been appointed group leader in Monsanto Chemical Company's central research department, Dayton, Ohio.

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Chemical Engineers Urged To Fight Effects of Inflation

Engineers and industrial administrators last week were urged by Dr. Sydney Steele, director of planning for Atlas Powder Company, to use their talents to combat the effects of inflation. Dr. Steele spoke at the annual symposium meeting of the New York section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held October 21 at the McAlpin hotel, New York.

He contrasted the fluctuating value of the dollar with the constant values of other units used by engineers, such as the gallon and the British thermal unit. Tracing the history of the dollar over the past forty years, Dr. Steele pointed out that if the present trend continues, the consumer's dollar in 1990 will be worth only 10 cents on the 1939 dollar. In terms of the 1939 dollar, he said, the 1951 dollar was worth 56 cents, compared with the 1933 value of $1.13. During the period from 1914 to 1920, he noted that the value declined from $1.38 to 71 cents, rising during the twenties to the 1933 high before again beginning its descent. As an engineer himself, Dr. Steele urged all engineers to think more in terms of basic costs, citing engineering measurements of industrial performance and production.

DuPont Grasselli Posts To Schlimme and Faust

Benjamin F. Schlimme, process manager of the Grasselli chemical department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., since August, 1950, has been appointed production manager of the department to succeed the late Alvin A. Corey. Carl R. Faust, engineering research manager of Grasselli's technical division since September, 1950, has been named process manager.

Mr. Schlimme joined the duPont company in 1935 as a junior engineer in the engineering department, and was transferred to Grasselli as a technical specialist in 1947. Mr. Faust joined duPont in 1939 as a junior industrial engineer in the engineering department. He was transferred to Grasselli in 1946, and from 1947 to 1950 was assistant manager of the Grasselli works near Houston, Tex.

Gallowhur Names Geraci

Gallowhur Chemical Company, New York, has named John Geraci plant manager at Ossining, N. Y. Mr. Geraci was formerly assistant technical director of Sterone Corporation. Gallowhur produces mercurial compounds and quaternary germicides.

Spencer Opens N.Y. Office

The Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., has announced the opening of a New York office at 537 Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington avenue, New York 17. The telephone number of MUrray Hill 3-6230.

Silver, Tungsten Survey in Montana Detailed in Bureau of Mines Report

Analyses of diamond-drill core samples and logs of holes drilled at the Combination Silver-Tungsten Mine, Granite County, Mont., during a mineral investigation conducted by the Bureau of Mines in 1947-48, are contained in a report offered by the Department of the Interior.

The project, part of the bureau's effort to develop domestic sources of strategic and critical minerals, included 3,118 feet of diamond drilling and 10,732 feet of trenching. In addition, 236 channel samples from outcrops and underground exposures were taken. According to the bureau's analyses of channel and diamond-drill-hole samples, the average grade of the ore ranges from 0.32 to 0.42 percent tungsten trioxide and 12.70 to 13.92 ounces of silver per ton.

A free copy of Report of Investigations 4914 "Investigation of the Combination Silver-Tungsten Mine, Granite County, Mont.," with three tables and eight illustrations, may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. It should be identified by number and title.

Monsanto Shifts Dr. Mowry To Phosphate Division Post

The transfer of Dr. David T. Mowry to the development department of Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., has been announced by Dr. James H. Lum, development manager. The transfer is effective November 1.

Dr. Mowry came to Monsanto in 1941 as a research chemist in the central research department at Dayton, Ohio. In 1945, he was appointed a group leader in that department. Dr. Mowry is the holder of numerous patents and was a key worker in the development of "Krilium" soil conditioner.

City Chemical Adds Lutzker

City Chemical Company, New York, has announced the appointment of Kenneth L. Lutzker to its sales staff.

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Oil Chemists Review

—Continued from page 7

olysis and subsequent acetylation. Acetylation raised the cloud and pour points and point of complete melting, but greatly increased plasticity at low temperatures.

Mixtures of aceto-olein products with highly hydrogenated cottonseed oil possessed a large amount of plasticity over the temperature range of 10 degrees to 50 degrees centigrade, the report continued. This plasticity could not be duplicated by partially hydrogenated oils or by mixtures of natural oils and highly hydrogenated cottonseed oil, it was stated.

Autoxidation of Fatty Acid Esters

Orville S. Privett, of the Hormel Institute, University of Minnesota, spoke on "Studies on the Mechanism of Autoxidation of Fatty Acid Esters." Consideration of the structures of linoleate and linoleate hydro-peroxides on the basis of infrared and ultraviolet and spectral data, he said, indicated that a greater portion of the peroxides than previously supposed consisted of conjugated dienes in autoxidation conducted at low temperatures in the absence of light. Chemical and counter-current distribution analysis supplemented with spectral data also showed that the conditions of autoxidation have an important influence on the nature of the products formed, the speaker stated.

A paper entitled "Application of Tracer Technics to Studies on Autoxidation Reactions," was presented by N. A. Khan, of Ohio State University and the Hormel Institute. The speaker pointed out that the autoxidation of deuterated compounds formed by placing hydrogen atoms on the double bond has given concrete experimental evidence for the following phenomena of autoxidation reaction:—(1) Initial attack of oxygen at the double bond and the inherent induction period, (2) the propagation of autoxidation by attack on methylenic group, alpha to the double bond during the steady state, (3) the presence of resonance in free radicals formed and consequent shifting of the double bond, (4) the location of hydrogen atoms contributing to the formation of the major portion of the water. The autoxidation of a tetra-deutero compound formed by replacing hydrogen atoms in the methylenic group has added some confirmation to these points of view, the speaker said.

Raymond Reiser, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex., offered a paper entitled, "Dihydroxyacetone as the Precursor of Glycerol in the Synthesis of Glycerides During Fat Absorption." He stated that dipalmitoxyacetone was fed to a rat and the lymph collected and that there was no evidence of a ketone group in the lymph fat. Two rats were fed 1-palmitoxy-3-hydroxyacetone labeled in both the fatty acid and dihydroxyacetone moieties with carbon-14. The fat radioactivity in the glycerol and fatty acid of the lymph fat was compared to that of the dihydroxyacetone and fatty acid of the material fed. It was found that a large proportion of the dihydroxytone was converted to glycerol and appeared in the lymph fat, the speaker stated.

"Suggested Spectrophotometric Methods for Grading Green Soybean Oil" was the title of a paper presented by Eugene H. Melvin, Duncan Macmillan and Frederick R. Senti, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill. To determine whether a simple photometric method could replace the present visual method for grading green crude soybean oil, oil was extracted from soybeans which had been frozen at various stages of maturity, the paper pointed out. These oils were graded according to the National Soybean Processors Association visual method for green crude oil grading. To provide a continuous scale using this method, the depth of nickel sulphate solutions required to match one inch of oil was determined in a Duboscq colormeter.

Green Crude Oil Grading

Good correlation was obtained, it was said, between optical densities of the crude oils measured spectophotometrically and the Duboscq colormeter readings. A spectrophotometric grading system, therefore, can be devised readily for crude green oil, the paper pointed out. To explore the possibility of grading processed oil according to green color, spectrophotometric and Duboscq colorimetric measurements were also made on the green oils after refining and after refining and bleaching. In both cases, it was pointed out, good correlation was found between optical density and nickel sulphate readings. It was added, however, that there is poor correlation of the nickel sulphate readings on a crude oil with optical densities of the same oil after refining or after refining and bleaching. Therefore, it was said, for grading at the refined or refined and bleached stages of processing, new breakpoints between oil grades would have to be defined.

R. S. Stillman, of the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, speaking on "The Effect of Chlorophyll on the Color and Value of Oils," pointed out that chlorophyll depresses the apparent color of vegetable oils whether the color is measured by Lovibond glasses or by photometric methods using the AOCS color equitation. One part per million of chlorophyll reduces the Lovibond color by about 2.6 units. In certain instances negative colors are determined, the speaker said.

When chlorophyll is present in an oil, additional earth is required to remove it. In some cases where small amounts of bleach are used, the color of the oil as measured is apparently darkened by bleaching. These factors may lead to a misjudgment of the value of the oil and the value of the bleaching earth, the speaker explained.

Drying Oils

J. P. Gibbons and R. A. Janke, of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., presented a paper entitled, "Methyl Alpha-D-Glucoside Drying Oils." The paper said that drying oils have been prepared by the direct esterification of methyl alpha-D-glucoside with linseed oil fatty acids. Litharge, it was pointed out, is an effective catalyst for this reaction. These methyl alpha-D-glucoside oils possess more rapid bodying characteristics at 310 degrees than similarly prepared synthetic glycerol or pentaetrythritol oils. With Bakelite "BR-254" resin the methyl alpha-D-glucoside oils cook rapidly into twenty-five gallon oil length varnishes that dry quickly to hard films with good alkali and water resistance and excellent adhesive properties, the paper stated.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index up slightly to 113.57 last week from 113.56 in the preceding period. Dried blood was fractionally higher at Chicago but there were no important changes recorded in other materials. Feed demand slackened while offerings were limited and this left the dried blood market sensitive. Tankage moved quietly and so did domestic bone meal and hoof meal. Menhaden meal held at the ceiling price with imported fish meal available about $4 per ton under this figure. It was stated that demand from poultry farms has averaged normal. Castor pomace production remained down and it looked as though stocks had been cleaned up temporarily.

Supply conditions in ammonium nitrate and sulphate were tight with no indication of important easement over the balance of the year. Imported ammonium sulphate was offered at prices not far out of line with domestic. Contract shipments of domestic potash maintained a steady average. A new producer of potash is expected to make shipments starting November 1. The movement of superphosphate was confined chiefly to contract consumers. Surplus stocks in Europe have been reduced by a sizable purchase by Formosa from Holland.

Tax tag sales and reports of shipments equivalent to 305,000 short tons of fertilizer were recorded for the month of August, 1952, by the nine states accumulating these data, according to the National Fertilizer Association. This is 21 percent greater than the 253,000 tons reported for the like month a year ago. During the first seven months of this year, fertilizer tax tag sales plus reports of shipments amounted to the equivalent of 7,900,000 tons, up 600,000 tons over the 7,300,000 tons reported during January through July 1951.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—In producing quarters, it was stated that demand is topping current production, thereby holding the market situation tight. Additional sales are only restricted by the shortage of stocks.

Ammonium Sulphate — No important change in supply conditions. Demand has kept stocks rolling as rapidly as produced. Imported material was offered at $52 per ton in bags landed at Atlantic or Gulf ports.

Bone Meal—Steamed domestic not as active as formerly noted but holding at $75 per ton works.

Castor Pomace — Available stocks appeared to be cleaned out last week. Current production continued limited.

Dried Blood—Slightly higher at $8 per unit of ammonia at Chicago. New York unchanged at $8. Demand and offerings both light.

Fish Meal—According to the National Fisheries Institute, the recent sharp increase of the ratio of fishmeal imports to domestic production together with the reports of intentions to further expand production in many parts of the world, is creating concern on the part of many U. S. producers as to their ability to survive against unrestricted foreign competition. An analysis of the arrivals of imports for the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 indicate that arrivals for the period of May through December average about 143 percent of those for the period of January through April. Therefore the 95,000 tons of imports for the period Jan.-April suggest the possibility of 230,000 tons for the year.

Production of fertilizer materials reported by fisheries in Angola in 1951 included 19,750 metric tons of fish meal (14,665 in 1950) and 945 tons of guano (1,035 in 1950). The Fisheries Syndicate at Luanda estimates that exports of fish meal in 1951 were approximately equal to production. The United States was the largest purchaser, taking 17,590 tons.

Potassium Muriate—Demand for domestic contract shipments continued steady. A new company is ready to start deliveries November 1. Inquiry for foreign potash remained relatively slow.

Spain produced 1,084,610 metric tons of potash ore (17.6 percent K_2O) in 1951, compared with 1,013,245 tons in 1950. Exports of potassium muriate (K_2O content of 60 percent or more) totaled 245,680 tons in 1951, compared with 182,120 tons in 1950, an increase of 35 percent. The United States was the principal purchaser, taking 32.6 percent of total exports, followed by Belgium-Luxembourg with 17.7 percent, Japan with 16 percent, and the United Kingdom with 14 percent. The value in gold pesetas declined slightly because of decreased world prices for this commodity. Trade sources attribute the decline to increased competition from Eastern Germany.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of superphosphate during the month of August totaled 759,831 short tons for normal, 76,360 tons for concentrated, and 4,803 tons for wet-base goods, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. In comparison with the amounts produced last month, these figures show increases of 2 percent for normal, 7 percent for concentrated, and 14 percent for wet-base goods. Quantities porduced for the period January through August, 1952, increased by 4 percent for normal and 15 percent for concentrated, while production of wet-base goods declined 3 percent from the corresponding 1951 totals.

August shipments were greater than those for the previous month and, except for wet-base goods, also totaled more than the amounts shipped for August, 1951. Quantities shipped during the period January through August, 1952, remained about the same for normal superphosphate and were approximately 17 percent more for concentrated than the amounts shipped for the corresponding 8-month period of 1951. During the month, stocks on hand for normal increased 6 percent, while stocks of the concentrated grade decreased 10 percent. The quantities held on August 31, 1952 were greater for both normal and concentrated than the amounts held on August 31, 1951. Supplies at the end of August were 1,231,410 tons of normal, 72,740 tons of triple and 7,567 tons of wet-base super. Stocks in Europe have been reduced by the purchase of 35,000 tons by Formosa from Holland.

Sodium Nitrate—Seasonal shipments for agriculture continue to feature the market. Stocks are adequate to meet requirements.

Tankage—Chicago was unchanged at $8.75 per unit of ammonia and New York sellers named $8 no unusual activity.

Pesticides

Absence of new developments has left the market a quiet affair. While this is the off season for insecticides, activity appears to be less than in other years as it is generally conceded that carry-over stocks are larger than usual. It is stated that supplies of the active selling itmes such as BHC and DDT are considerably above normal in the South and the price outlook is uncertain. Lead at present is 5c. a pound below a year ago and is expected to be reflected in lead arsenate prices. Manufacturers of synthetics are facing a relatively tight benzol market but can probably secure all the chlorine they desire. Weed control materials are not moving at present and reports indicate there was no heavy inventory at the close of the season in either 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. Inquiry for these items is expected to start around the first of the year.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Only minor changes have altered the general structure of the local market over the past week. A few consumer inquiries have been directed to the basic producers, thus by-passing the mixers and usual distributors, which in turn seems to indicate a possible breakdown in the delivery schedule of distributors. The organic market has softened with offerings light and demand slow. Domestic fish meal prices remained at ceiling with trading somewhat heavier over the week than for previous periods. Imported meal was stronger at $2.30 per unit of protein, sacks included, ex-dock.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$85.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$76.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $100.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 26, 1951
113.57	113.56	113.53	113.19

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ACS Agricultural Chemistry Division Elects Prater Head

Dr. Arthur N. Prater, technical director of the Gentry division of the Consolidated Grocers Corporation, Los Angeles, has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of agricultural and food chemistry for 1953. He succeeds Dr. Asger F. Langlykke, director of the E. R. Squibb & Sons research and development laboratories, New Brunswick, N. J. Dr. C. S. Boruff, technical director of Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Peoria, Ill., was chosen chairman-elect, and Dr. D. M. Doty of the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago, was named secretary-treasurer.

An authority on foods and nutrition, Dr. Prater became a research chemist for the Continental Oil Company in 1935 and was a refinery technologist for the Shell Oil Company from 1936 to 1938. For the next three years he was a Pineapple Research Institute fellow, studying bio-organic and micro chemistry at the California Institute of Technology. From 1941 to 1945 he was an associate chemist at the Western Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. He joined the Gentry organization in 1945.

Monsanto Wins Court Case On Soil Conditioner Mark

A permanent injunction against the Acrylium Corporation of Glen Cove, N. Y., prohibiting its use of the word "Acrylium" as a trade-mark or company name has been issued by the United States District Court for the eastern district of New York, at Brooklyn, N. Y., as a result of a suit filed in July by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., it was announced last week.

The injunction also applies to Oscar Zurer and Raymond Zurer as individuals and as partners doing business under the name of Long Island Paint & Chemical Company which manufactured and distributed a soil conditioner under the trademark "Acrylium."

In the suit Monsanto charged the Acrylium Corporation and the other defendants with infringing on its trademark "Krilium" for soil conditioners. The company claimed that the similarity of "Krilium" and "Acrylium" was confusing and misleading and constituted unfair competition as well as a violation of Monsanto's rights in the trademark.

Soil Conditioner Conference Slated in New York Nov. 10

The first National Soil Conditioner Conference, called for the purpose of clarifying the conflicting claims advanced by producers and to exchange technical information on the entire subject of chemical soil conditioners, will be held November 10 at the Plaza hotel, New York. Richard A. Snelling, president of Henry A. Dreer, Inc., of Philadelphia, will act as temporary chairman of the conference. Those who attend the conference will be the guests of Mr. Snelling for luncheon at the Plaza.

A formal agenda covering technical aspects of chemical soil conditioners will be presented at the morning session, followed by trade practices, merchandising and advertising forums in the afternoon. An open discussion will cap the conference, at which time those attending the meeting will be invited to present additional information or to discuss matters brought out by the day's speakers.

Caldwell Appoints Watts

Roy W. Watts, for the past three years owner of the Motor City Trade School of Dry Cleaning, will head up sales of dry cleaning chemicals for Caldwell Chemical Company, New York, it was announced last week. Mr. Watts, who has had twenty-five years experience in the dry cleaning business, will make his headquarters in Detroit, Mich.

Williams Changes Phone Number

Roger Williams Technical & Economic Services, Inc., New York, has announced that its telephone number has been changed to MUrray Hill 5-5257.

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market was without price changes in the past week, during which fuel oils, recently exhibiting unsteadiness, remained firm. Because of the approach of the winter heating season, attention was focused on these oils. Distillate stocks were reported higher than at the same time last year, in spite of the refinery strike during the second quarter of 1952. Preparations for the winter season were well under way. Crude oil production was increased above the rate attained in the previous thirty days.

A continued shortage of toluol made this a critical item, in good demand by military and civilian users. As demands from both quarters continued at the same high rate, considerable difficulty was experienced by many consumers in obtaining needed amounts. Xylol requirements on the market took a large part of current production and reduced available stocks to a lower level than in recent weeks. Production of the higher boilers was adequate to meet demand, which was at approximately the level of past weeks. Consumer interest in the intermediate aromatic solvents was good and was satisfied without difficulty by current production.

A firm demand for liquefied petroleum gases brought prices to a steady level, with no shading in evidence. Demand was increased, but the heaviest ordering prior to cold weather was yet to begin. White mineral oils were in good demand, which producers met without increasing current schedules. The wax market maintained its brisker pace as expected increases in industrial demands materialized.

Petrolatum was available in supplies adequate for current demand. White mineral oils were in adequate production and were priced along the schedules currently in effect.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The well sustained consumer demand of recent months showed no indications of slacking, according to recent opinion in the trade. Production has been maintained at a level adequate to easily satisfy the demands of the market, although there has been no unusual buildup of inventories. Price schedules remained unchanged from previous months. Many manufacturers, in estimating future demand for the petroleum source material, stated that they expected an increase on a long range basis.

Cleaners' Naphtha—This material was available in quantity, as current production was maintained at a level to meet all the demands of the market. Consumer needs have remained steady for an extended period of time, permitting manufacturers to gauge their production accurately. The status of prices was unaltered in the week just past.

Mineral Spirits—Interest remained high in all grades of the material. Consumers found no difficulty in placing orders of any normal size, as producers were prepared to satisfy the needs of the market from current production. Continued good demand, however, prevented an oversupply from developing.

Toluol—Demand for the material by the government remained great, with the amounts required for nitration purposes reported to have been increased. Considerable quantities were needed for aviation gasoline. These large military needs severely restricted the amounts of the material available for industry. The resulting situation of tightness was a constant problem to users and showed no tendency toward easing. Prices for the material remained unchanged in the past week.

V.M.&P. Naphtha—Consumer interest held steady at the increased rate attained in recent weeks. Industrial users continued to show an active demand for the material and were able to obtain their requirements without difficulty, owing to the current good rate of production. Prices have shown no recent inclination to change.

Xylol—Current production has been high enough to enable manufacturers to fill the demands of the market fairly easily. Demand had remained consistently good, increasing slightly, it was reported, in recent weeks. As a result, manufacturer supplies were down from the levels of thirty days ago. There were no changes recorded in prices of the material.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.12	104.12	103.20

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The somewhat brisker demand of recent weeks continued but without further noticeable increases. Consumers showed that they were considering their winter needs and were placing orders with expected colder weather in mind. As yet, however, market demands had not reached the maximum limits expected. Supplies were good and all gases were reported easily obtainable. Prices for butane and propane remained steady as quoted, with little or no distress material offered. The outlook was for continued availability of material for the immediate future.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Many industrial users have stepped up their orders in recent weeks, putting the position of manufacturers on a firmer basis. This trend was reported as continuing in the week just past when many users, particularly in the paper industry, placed their heaviest orders of the quarter. Prices held steady on all grades as sales were no longer made at the shaded quotations that characterized the past months.

Paraffin—Manufacturers were able to meet current demand from their present production, in spite of the fact that market requirements were up in the past week. The increase had been expected and cut into the large inventories that many manufacturers had in storage. Further increases in demand were expected and could be met, it was stated, without difficulty.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Imports of crude oil and petroleum products rose during the week ended October 18 to reach an average of 1,095,400 barrels daily, the American Petroleum Institute revealed. The comparable figure for the four weeks ended October 18 was 992,200 barrels.

Total crude runs to stills, as reported by the same source, averaged 6,898,000 barrels daily during the week ended October 18. Production at this rate represented an increase of 417,000 barrels per day over the same week in 1951.

Another boost in Texas allowable production of crude oil was granted by the Railroad Commission when it set the November allowable for the state at 3,372,252 barrels a day. A record high, this figure was 84,457 barrels above the daily average permitted in October. The November schedule calls for 23 producing days in the state generally and 18 days in East Texas fields.

Fuel Oil—Prices remained steady for both light and heavy oils, although demand failed to show any improvement and distillate stocks in secondary storage rose higher. Inventories of distillate and residual fuels were considerably higher at the beginning of October than at the same time a year ago, according to an American Petroleum Institute report.

Petrolatum—Business activity was reported moderate as demand for the material continued at approximately the rate of previous weeks. The consumer was able to obtain his requirements, which were said to show no unusual increases, without difficulty. The price schedules previously in effect remained unchanged.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 11, totaled 263,054,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 264,153,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,099,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,296,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 197,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oil Industry Seen Needing Better Government Attitude

A more understanding and cooperative government attitude is one of the oil industry's great needs, according to Edward L. Shea, president of Ethyl Corporation, New York. Although the oil industry is regularly charged with being a monopoly and has long served as a political target, it has made outstanding contributions towards building America into what it is today, and has also raised the standard of living in many countries, he said. Mr. Shea spoke before the Boston Conference on Distribution last week.

If the US oil industry received greater encouragement and support from the government, it could accomplish even more both at home and abroad as it endeavors to develop the world's oil resources, Mr. Shea stated.

In describing the influence of the oil-automotive era on the US standard of living, Mr. Shea said that the country's 53,000,000 registered motor vehicles constituted a tremendous power plant on wheels, totaling 5,000,000,000 horsepower, or much more than the installed horsepower in all the country's central power plants. This mobile power plant has drawn all parts of the country together, created new business enterprises and a vast number of new jobs, he said. He pointed out that the oil-automotive era has also given man "a new concept of freedom—freedom of choice about where to live, where to work and how to spend his leisure hours." It has also "afforded the average man more hope for a decent fulfillment of his needs."

Mr. Shea warned, however, that the oil industry will continue its present rate of progress "only as long as our economic system is free to reward those who possess foresight, who work hard and who are willing to take risks."

Soviet Must Be Denied Oil In Middle East, Colley States

It is vital to this country to prevent Russia from acquiring the existing 2,000,000 barrels of oil production per day in the Middle East, Col. Dwight T. Colley, vice-president and general manager of marketing of the Atlantic Refining Company, declared last week in an address to the Kiwanis Club in the Bellevue Stratford hotel, Philadelphia.

"We think that Russia's producing capacity amounts to about 15 percent of this country's production, or 1,000,000 barrels daily," he said. "There are 2,000,000 barrels per day in the existing production in the Middle East, with much more available. Do you think it is important to hold this? It certainly would be vital to deny it to an enemy.

"Most foreign countries support their search for oil through government subsidies. We have to go it alone," he pointed out, adding that the United States, with only 7½ percent of the world's population, consumes 67 percent of all refined petroleum products.

"What production will be necessary to support the civilian needs in the future I do not know," he continued, "because I do not know how much power we would be able to get from coal. But you may be sure that in the event of all-out war, the war machines will suck up much more than even the most stringent economy could provide.

"The exact figures are confidential, but for the military effort today we are using about 350,000 barrels of oil daily. The best estimate of the requirements in an all-out war would be something like 3,600,000 barrels daily, or one-half of the present United States production."

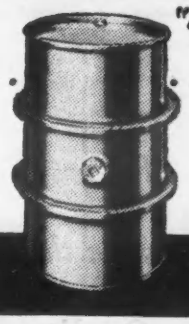
Atlantic Chemical Products Sales Post Goes to Milask

Alfred H. Milask has been appointed eastern sales manager of chemical products sales for Atlantic Refining Company and has been transferred to the company's headquarters in Philadelphia. Since 1948 he had been serving as sales representative for Atlantic's southern territory, operating out of the regional offices in Charlotte, N. C. He has been succeeded at Charlotte by Willard E. Smith, who joined the company after nine years' experience in chemical research and sales engineering in the southern textile industry.

Mr. Milask became associated with Atlantic in 1939. After three years' service in the company's Philadelphia refinery, he was transferred to the research and development department as an associate chemist, the post which he held until he received his southern assignment.

Deasphalting Unit Contract Given to Kellogg by Humble

Humble Oil & Refining Company has awarded the M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, the contract for the design and construction of a solvent deasphalting plant at Humble's Baytown, Tex., refinery. Said to have twice the capacity of any deasphalter heretofore designed, the plant will charge 28,000 barrels per day of vacuum reduced crude, providing additional clean feed stock for two recently enlarged fluid catalytic crackers at Baytown. Erection of the deasphalter will start as early in 1953 as materials procurement will permit, it was stated.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Coal Chemicals

There was no real price activity in the coal chemicals market last week. Some producers have expressed encouragement in the trend of business. The outlook has improved in many directions, it was said. Plasticizers, synthetic resins, and adhesives have shown increases in demand levels, reflected in the markets for tar acids, phenol, and phthalic anhydride. The light oils have been moving very well since the middle of August.

Demand for benzol has kept pace with production. Producers expected the high number of calls for benzol to be sustained for some time. Toluol was in very tight supply. Government requirements have been quite heavy and industrial demand has increased since the summer months. Xylol was expected to remain balanced for the rest of the year.

Creosote has been moving along fairly well. There has been some slight indications of improvement in demand in this market. Producers reported improvement in the cresols, as well as cresylic acid. Recent price reductions were thought to have stirred up a bit of the increased demand, but the largest share of the improvement was attributed to the general pickup. Although the domestic acid was beginning to show signs of better sales, importers felt that ADF acid has not picked up as much as they would like to see. However, some imported cresylic was still moving at a moderate rate.

Sales in the naphthalene market seem to be best in the refined material. Crude naphthalene has not been moving as well as it did last year. Importers found the market for 78-degree hot-pressed very slow. Not too much material was moving at the present price levels, and foreign suppliers were sticking to current prices. However, importers felt that the price was not the factor blocking further sales. Phthalic anhydride has shown a definite pickup. Isonicotinic acid has shown some indications of easing.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending October 25, was scheduled to be 106.6 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,214,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 2,211,000 tons the previous week, and 2,160,000 tons one month ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 26, 1951
113.50	113.50	113.56	111.97

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand for this light oil continued to keep pace with output. Some producers expected that consumer requirements of coaltar benzol would be relatively strong for the rest of the year. Although the overall supply picture did not appear to be tightening up to the critical proportions of last year, it was felt that the lower-priced coaltar material would be pretty much in demand.

At present, suppliers were not greatly alarmed by the developments in the coal mining industry. However, if the period of virtual non-productivity were extended through any length of time, light oil producers would show more concern. It was said that current supplies of coal above ground were adequate for several months, thus suppliers were expected to be able to ride out a strike of shorter duration.

A production report from the Bureau of Mines showed that cokeoven operators produced 12,935,368 gallons of all grades of benzol, except motor grade, in August, compared with 3,699,016 gallons in July, and 13,930,000 gallons in August, 1951. The relatively lower amount of benzol produced in July was a result of the work stoppage in the industry, ended that month.

In addition to other grades of benzol, cokeoven operators also produced 144,863 gallons of motor benzol in August, as against 68,278 gallons in July.

Total cokeoven output of benzol, except motor grade, during the January to August period, was 94,541,972 gallons this year and 115,030,500 gallons last year.

Coaltar — According to information received from the Bureau of Mines, crude output by cokeoven operators in August was 63,946,937 gallons, as against 25,224,265 gallons in July, and 67,504,600 gallons during August of last year.

Cokeoven output from January to August was 440,375,285 gallons, compared with 527,794,200 gallons in the same period last year.

Creosote—Demand for this material has been showing some slight signs of picking up a bit in recent weeks. Although there has been no significant change in the market lately, there has been less tendency towards shading prices through changes in shipping terms, a source said. Demand for creosote has been relatively steady since the end of August, however, producers could have taken care of more business if it were available. Supplies have been adequate for current consumer requirements.

Information from the Bureau of Mines showed that production of creosote during August was 4,655,691 gallons, compared with July output of 519,852 gallons, and 3,881,300 gallons produced in August of last year.

Production of the calendar year, to August, was 22,746,259 gallons, while cokeoven output last year from January to August, was 27,876,000 pounds.

Cresols—There has been a noticeable improvement in demand for the tar acids, a source stated. The cresols have started to move well. One producer felt that October would be a relatively good sales month.

Consumers found no particular problems in obtaining adequate material for their immediate use. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. No changes in the schedules were anticipated. It was felt that there was a certain amount of improvement due to recent reductions in some cresol and cresylic schedules. However, the bulk of the increase in demand has come from the generally improved levels of business in end products.

Cresylic Acid—Demand for domestic cresylic has shown a steady improvement in the past several weeks. One source stated that from all appearances, sales for this month would turn out quite good. Some of the market improvement was attributed to the recent price reductions in coaltar material, but most of the increased demand was felt to be a part of a general pickup in tar acids. Current supplies were adequate to take care of consumer demand.

Importers reported that the market for ADF acid was moving along at a somewhat slower pace than they would like to see. It was said that they were still moving a few drums here and there, but the material was not selling as fast, or in the same quantities that it sold in former times. The price range was still between 85c. and $1 per gallon.

Naphthalene—Domestic producers continued to report a steady demand for refined material. Crude naphthalene has not been moving in the volume suppliers would like to see. However, the slowness of activity in the market for crude has not brought about any pressing storage problems for producers, it was said. Some material was certainly being moved, but not nearly as much as was moved at this same time last year.

Although there has been a definite improvement in the market for phthalic anhydride, the results have not been carried back to the raw material, thus far. Producers did not anticipate much effect from the coal strike, unless the stoppage is of long duration.

The market for imported naphthalene was said to be very slow. The general price level for 78-degree hot-pressed material was felt to be close to 4½c. per pound, but very little was moving at any price.

Total cokeoven output of crude naph-

Coke By-Products

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending October 25, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,023,533
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	36,829,441
Benzol	gals.	3,653,362
Coaltar	gals.	16,417,943
Creosote oil	gals.	680,383
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,617,996
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	31,061
Toluol	gals.	715,881
Xylol	gals.	192,202

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS Coal Chemicals

thalene during August was 9,508,490 pounds, compared with July production of 2,595,293 pounds, and August 1951 output of 10,952,300 pounds, according to information from the Bureau of Mines.

Thus far, the calendar year totals were 66,537,746 pounds this year, and 86,396,400 pounds in 1951.

Phenol—There was some improvement in this market last week. Producers said that the pickup of tar acids was extended to natural phenol first, and now there was a better demand for synthetic material. Phenolic resins and adhesives were the particular outlets which accounted for a large share of the improvement in this market.

Supplies were currently adequate for the number of requests for material. Producers did not anticipate any particular problems in the supply of phenol for new orders. Prices have held at their old levels.

Pyridin—There was not too much which changed the outward appearances of this market. But, there were some slight indications that demand was easing perceptibly. It was said that the resale market for 2-degree material has dropped from $2.10 to $1.75 per pound. This was felt, by some producers, to be an indication of some easing inasmuch as the resale market is frequently viewed as a barometer for regular market sales.

The slightly easier tone in the market was not felt to mean that pyridin was going to be plentiful, however it was a step towards a healthier balanced market. Under present conditions the market was still very tight, and it looked as if supply would remain short of the overall demand for quite a while. But, producers could now look towards easing their backorder situation with more confidence.

According to the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators produced 123,783 pounds of refined 2-degree material in August, compared with 6,699 pounds in July, and 135,600 pounds during August, 1951. The July figure was noticeably lower because of the shutdown of the cokeovens during the steel strike. The bureau figures also show that output for the January to August period this year was 730,608 pounds, against 942,100 pounds produced by cokeoven operators during the similar period last year.

Cokeoven production of crude tar bases, on a dry basis, was 40,876 gallons in August, compared with 12,920 gallons in July, and 46,800 gallons in August, 1951. Figures for the calendar year, up to August, were 268,002 gallons in 1952, and 348,500 gallons in the same period last year.

Toluol—There was no change in this market and no change was expected too soon by producers. The supply was quite tight and it looked as if demand from all directions would be sustained at least at present levels. Substantial quantities of toluol were being shipped to take care of government needs for nitration and aviation gasoline. One source stated that it was difficult to tell what the actual condition of the market would be now if there were no government buying. Industrial demand had been rather poor during the slow summer months, but there has been a pickup from this direction too. The recovery of industrial finishes after steel began to reach appliance manufacturers and other steel users was reflected in the demand for toluol.

The Bureau of Mines report on cokeoven operations showed that 2,781,032 gallons of all grades of toluol were produced during August, compared with 903,112 gallons in July, and 2,948,700 gallons during August, 1951. From January to August, cokeoven operators produced 18,774,923 gallons, while they produced 22,888,200 gallons in the corresponding period of 1951.

Xylol—Demand for this light oil was sustained at a good level. Producers were moving all of their output. It was expected that there would not be too much change in the supply position of this market for the rest of the year.

Cokeoven operators produced 738,932 gallons of all grades of xylol during August, compared with 263,316 gallons in July, and 750,100 gallons in August of last year. Total output for the calendar year, to August, was 5,044,434 gallons, while cokeoven operators produced 6,031,500 gallons during the similar period of last year.

Intermediates

Isonicotinic Acid—Producers were not too encouraged with the outlook for this market, it was said. There has been some drop in demand. It was also felt that the market was saturated by the number of concerns which went into production expecting big things to happen. The activity for isonicotinic acid was expected to level out and settle down to a position on its own merit.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers reported that the market for this intermediate

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has shown a decided pickup in demand in recent weeks. Both plasticizers and alkyd resins have shown some improvement in demand. It was said by one source that the increase was a little better in plasticizers than from alkyds. However, activity in alkyd resins has been good since the manufacture of appliances was going along well. Supply of phthalic was adequate to meet current requirements.

Phthalimide—Current quotations of the 97 to 98 percent material were at 65c. per pound in standard packages, on a freight allowed basis.

Solvent Naphtha—Information from the Bureau of Mines shows that output of crude heavy solvent in August was 429,788 gallons, compared with 109,763 gallons in July, and 536,100 gallons in August 1951.

Output of refined light solvent remained 10,000 gallons per month during August and July, while production in August 1951, was 12,900 gallons.

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DuPont Consolidates Dyes Sales in Boston, Providence

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced the consolidation of the Boston and Providence, R. I., sales organizations of the dyes and chemical division into a new organization to be known as the New England district. Robert R. Farwell and Harold L. Sager, manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the Providence district, will have the same positions in the new organization. The move becomes effective today.

Walter H. Zillessen and George H. Smith, formerly manager and assistant manager, respectively, of the Boston district, will continue as manager and assistant manager of the New England district of the rubber chemicals division. For the present, duPont said, there will be no change in the location of the two offices.

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US Permitting Small Firm Participation in 4 Expansions

Small firms desiring to participate in the expansion of methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, resorcinol, and synthetic glycerin production were advised October 22 by the Small Defense Plants Administration to file applications for certificates of necessity without delay.

SDPA announced that the small business share of the methylene chloride expansion goal has been set at 12 percent, and firms in this industry without 1,000 or fewer employees are classified as small business for the purpose of this goal. The agency said that no formal small business shares would be established for the other three chemical products since prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea there was no participation by small firms—those with 1,000 or fewer employees—in these industries. The goals established and the amounts still remaining open are as follows:—

Methylene chloride, an increase of 70,000,000 pounds to an annual capacity of 109,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955. Certificates are available for 34,200,000 pounds.

Perchloroethylene, an increase of 75,000,000 pounds to a total capacity of 180,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955. Certificates are available for 8,100,000 pounds.

Resorcinol, an increase of 4,940,000 pounds to an annual capacity of 10,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1954. Certificates are available for 1,600,000 pounds.

Synthetic glycerin, an increase of 23,000,000 pounds to an annual capacity of 77,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955. Certificates are available for the entire amount of the increase.

Phenol Plant Construction Contract Let by Monsanto

United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., of Philadelphia, has been awarded the contract for construction of the plant for production of phenol on an eighty-six acre site at Avon, Calif., it has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Site preparation and service facilities have been under construction since July and the construction of manufacturing facilities will begin shortly for the plant to be operated jointly by Monsanto's western and organic chemicals divisions. Operation of the plant using a process recently developed by the company is expected by early 1954.

Ultra Violet Equipment Announced

A new "Blak-Ray" ultra-violet source designed specifically for industrial fluorescent inspection, processing and packing operations has been announced by Ultra-Violet Products, Inc., South Pasadena, Calif. The new industrial type, model XXX-40, is said to cover an area of twenty to forty square feet with intense (non-injurious) long wave ultra-violet radiation.

Trade Briefs

Sei Sujishi has been promoted to assistant professor of chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology.

Aluminum Company of America has designed a new all-aluminum materials handling box.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Steady improvement was noted in the demand for textile and leather chemicals of late and volume of business was well above a month ago. Consumers stepped up the demand for immediate delivery and also showed more interest in later requirements. Withdrawal of materials against former orders also was more active. Prices remained steady, the only weakness was discerned in egg yolk, which dropped 2 cents per pound, while other egg derivatives were unchanged.

Demand for chemicals has been steadily increasing and was up to seasonal volume. Prices of all varieties were without change and well held.

In sizing materials, trading continued fairly active in imported potato starch, because of the scarcity of domestic. Recently a good volume of sales was booked for shipment from Denmark and Holland. The domestic potato starch supply continued tight. Production in Maine continued at a standstill due to the high cost of culls which were taken by the food trade. The output in Idaho also has been materially reduced for the same reason. Trading in tapioca flour for shipment from Brazil was practically nil due to sold up production. Stocks on spot were scarce and held for regular customer requirements. Improved demand was reported for corn dextrin and starch. Larger quantities were taken for immediate and later delivery. Prices of these materials were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of cash corn.

While tanners showed more interest in replacements of tanning materials from abroad, trading was still spotty and confined to prompt shipment. Demand for quebracho extract was fairly active for prompt shipment, with tanners showing more interest in forward requirements. Wattle bark and extract were quiet, but steady. Stocks at primary sources were reported as not heavy and offers for shipments were firmly held.

Cotton spinning industry during September operated at 135.1 percent of capacity on a two-shift 80 hours basis, it was reported by the Census Bureau. This compared with 128.1 percent during August and 127.8 percent in September last year. Spinning spindles in place Augsust 31 totaled 23,172,000, of which 20,041,000 consumed cotton, compared with 23,219,000 and 20,000,000 in August and 23,183,000 and 20,714,000 during September last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 26, 1951
100.44	100.44	104.09	99.03

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Moderate demand was reported for prompt requirements. Market remained steady and was quotably unchanged.

Bichromates — Seasonal demand was noted for prompt needs. Deliveries against current contracts continued in good volume. New business was fair, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were firm for all grades.

Sodium Acetate — Consuming inquiry was more active for immediate requirements. Trading was fairly active. Prices were well held at former levels. Stocks were ample.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Improved inquiry was noted and consumers absorbed larger quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sulphonated Oils — This market remained steady, with users taking increased quantities for immediate needs. Prices were well held for all varieties.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Consumers continued to absorb the output of blood albumin. This kept the market firm. Prices were unchanged at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Moderate demand was noted for soluble dried blood. Supplies were ample and held at 17c. to 18c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business was fairly active as users replenished low stocks. Buying was chiefly for immediate requirements. Prices were maintained for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94, and white, $8.68; same basis. Less carlots, 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder at $7.41 per 100 pounds, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Egg Albumen—Users purchased larger quantities for immediate and later requirements. Market was steady, reflecting the firmness of shell eggs. Prices were without change. Flake was held at $2.39 to $2.41 per pound and powder, $2.43 to $2.45 per pound, according to quantity. Trading in technical was fair and spotty. Quotations were held at $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk — Quiet demand created an easier tone and quotations were reduced 2c. per pound. Yolk was quoted at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—Trading was confined to imported starch, due to the scarcity of domestic. Consumers have purchased sizable quantities for shipment from abroad for prompt and forward delivery. Shipments were unchanged and steady. Danish was held at 8.60c. per pound, bags, exdock for carlots and Dutch at 8.85c. per pound, jute bags and 8.90c. paper bags, same basis. Less carlot business also was fairly active on spot. Imported was quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound exwarehouse and domestic at 11c. to 12c. per pound, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Business was light and restricted to spot delivery. Raw on spot was unchanged at 7¼c. per pound exwarehouse and refined, 8½c. to 9c. per pound, as to quantity. Shipments from primary sources were firm and quoted at 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Scarcity of supplies at primary sources continued to restrict business. Prices were merely nominal for all positions. Shipments continued nominal at 13c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on spot were light and in firm hands and quoted nominally at 14c. to 16c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Steady consuming demand kept producers inventories low. Supplies were closely held at unchanged quotations.

Cutch—While trading was spotty, shipments remained firm at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Offerings continued light.

Mangrove Bark—Primary markets were unchanged and steady. South American bark was quoted at $60 per ton, exdock, and African at $78 per ton, same basis. Consuming inquiry was limited.

Myrobalans—Interest in replacements from primary sources was reported slow. Shipments however, were quotably unchanged and well held. Ordinary JI's were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock assorted at $48 per ton, and crushed, $65 to $66 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—The announcement by the Argentine government that exporters of extract could sell 60 percent of the foreign exchange brought by shipments at a preferential rate was solely for the benefit of the industry and had no effect upon the cost of shipments. Prices of shipments were unchanged and firmly maintained. Trading was moderate, chiefly for prompt shipment, though interest was reported more active for forward delivery. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c. same basis.

Sumac—Lower cost of shipments attracted little buying interest as prices were still above competing materials. Leaf and ground sumac was offered at $115 per ton, exdock.

Valonia — Buying interest was slow. Prices were unchanged for shipment. Cups were quoted at $65 per ton, exdock, and beards at $85 per ton, same basis. Extract was held at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Buying interest was reported light. While business was quiet, primary markets remained firm. Offers for shipment was maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, exdock, South African extract was held at 11⅛c. and East African, 10⅞c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

There was a ¼ cent per gallon reduction in the price of feed grade, blackstrap molasses at New Orleans, last week. Also down was quinidine sulphate which was reduced 25 cents per ounce in 100 ounce lots.

In the commodity market, cocoa butter was down 2 cents per pound. Castor beans were advanced nominally $10 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Generally speaking, trade activity was showing its usual seasonal pickup and on the whole, producers were optimistically anticipating increased consumption of chemicals during the next few months. Compared to last year when inventories were swollen from the frenetic buying spree during the latter part of 1950 which had been inspired by the Korean police action, stocks generally stood in need of replenishment.

However, since the past year has seen prices drop due to the poor rate of demand, many consumers continued to buy mainly for immediate needs, anticipating further price cuts this year. A case in point was industrial ethyl alcohol. This chemical dropped 15 cents the first of this year and an additional 20 cents in May. For the past several months competition has forced producers to shade their schedules as much as 7 cents per gallon. With blackstrap molasses, the principal fermentation raw material, being offered at a price approximately one-third of that originally quoted by the Cubans early this year, there was sufficient reason for alcohol consumers to hold back from heavy buying for inventory purposes. The butyl solvents have also been reduced no less than four times to date this year and any future cut in fermentation alcohol prices might conceivably also be reflected in reductions in the butyls since these compounds are manufactured concurrently with ethanol in the fermentation process.

Demand for synthetic methanol was fair to good depending upon the producer queried. Demand from antifreeze manufacturers was past its peak although a severe winter with fluctuating temperatures could be expected to alter this situation. One manufacturer who doesn't depend too heavily on his antifreeze trade reports that he has found demand strong for methanol from other consuming sources.

Virtually a paradox in the current market has been lanolin. This material has been scarce and is expected to continue tight well into next year. Since it can be obtained only from the wool grease which is obtained in wool scouring processes, producers are limited by the amount of scouring done. This operation has been extremely restricted due to the poor demand for wool. Meanwhile, demand for lanolin has increased during the past year. Lots of imported material are available but much of this has been too highly priced, report lanolin producers.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol was reportedly fair to good, depending upon the producer queried. Although there has been no change in published price schedules, ethanol has been selling at anywhere from 5 to 7c. per gallon under the industry's set 55 cent price.

In certain sections of the country, competition for available business is keener than elsewhere, with the result that price shading has been the order of the day. Consumption of ethyl alcohol has had its usual seasonal upturn, with the cosmetics industry increasing its consumption of specially denatured formulae considerably.

This market has been weak for some time, but whether there will be any announced price cuts in the near future remained a matter for conjecture. Although it was known that 30,000,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses has been contracted for at 7c. per gallon, f.o.b. Cuba, by one major fermentation alcohol producer, this has as yet failed to materialize in the form of any price reductions.

One producer of fermentation alcohol announced last week that it will discontinue the sale of ethyl alcohol as of the end of this year. It was further stated that the company is in a position to meet all contractual obligations and would continue to supply its regular customers for a longer period until such time as they could complete other satisfactory supply arrangements.

Statistics on ethyl alcohol were released last week by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The report revealed, among other things, that for fiscal 1952 there were 45 industrial alcohol plants operated, a decline of 4 from the prior fiscal years' 49. The number of denaturing plants operated in fiscal 1952 was 55, an increase of 7 over the preceding year.

Of a gross production of 489,599,474 proof gallons of ethyl alcohol produced, the following materials are represented in terms of the percentage of the total alcohol production coming from these sources. Ethyl sulphate was used in the production of 42.61 percent of the total turned out, with molasses accounting for 26.26 percent, grain and grain products, 18.23 percent; ethylene gas, 6.12 percent; products used in redistillation, 4.43 percent, and sulfite liquors, 1.19 percent.

Alcohol production from synthetic sources for fiscal 1952 comprised approximately 50 percent, while fermentation sources contributed almost 45 percent of total production.

Total importations during fiscal 1952 stood at 131,831,458 proof gallons, compared to the 200,379,401 proof gallons brought in during the preceding fiscal year.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on October 20 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the fiscal year of 1952, in comparison with fiscal 1951.

Production

	Gallons 1952	1951
†Ethyl	467,389,720	444,935,011
*Completely denatured	993,027	1,438,564
*Specially denatured	261,500,458	243,998,614

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	27,693,219	42,824,251
tax free	608,847,206	493,699,293
*Completely denatured	979,932	1,456,480
*Specially denatured	264,033,291	237,192,954

Stocks

†Ethyl	74,420,162	99,684,133
*Completely denatured	40,455	47,726
*Specially denatured	8,015,009	8,747,342

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in fiscal 1952, and fiscal 1951 were as follows:—

	1952 Pounds	1951
	1952	1951
Corn	414,938,805	273,455,767
Malt	80,630,692	110,043,313
Wheat	70,609,716	62,564
Sorghum grain	420,863,405	930,680,791
Other grain	65,233,717	701,820
Total grain	1,052,276,335	1,314,944,255
Ethylene gas	69,499,741	72,409,655
Other materials	2,312,159	2,251,000
	Wine gallons	
Molasses	158,354,091	128,536,798
Ethyl sulphate	168,020,007	148,393,425
Sulphite liquors	254,882,400	256,238,150
Other materials	68,359,893	39,298,634
†Products used in redistillation	22,209,754	36,201,189

†Proof gallons.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for this material was proceeding at its usual seasonal rate while supplies were reportedly adequate for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

Production of ascorbic acid and salts during June of this year totaled 85,118 pounds according to the Tariff Commission.

Castor Oil—Castor beans were firmer with offerings nominally quoted at $185 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 3,227,400 pounds, as compared with 684,600 the previous week, and 3,812,550 pounds during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 100,000 pounds, as against the 1,232,000 pounds brought in during the previous week and the 580,000 pounds imported during the corresponding week of 1951.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Castor beans, $10 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil, nominal.

Prices Reduced

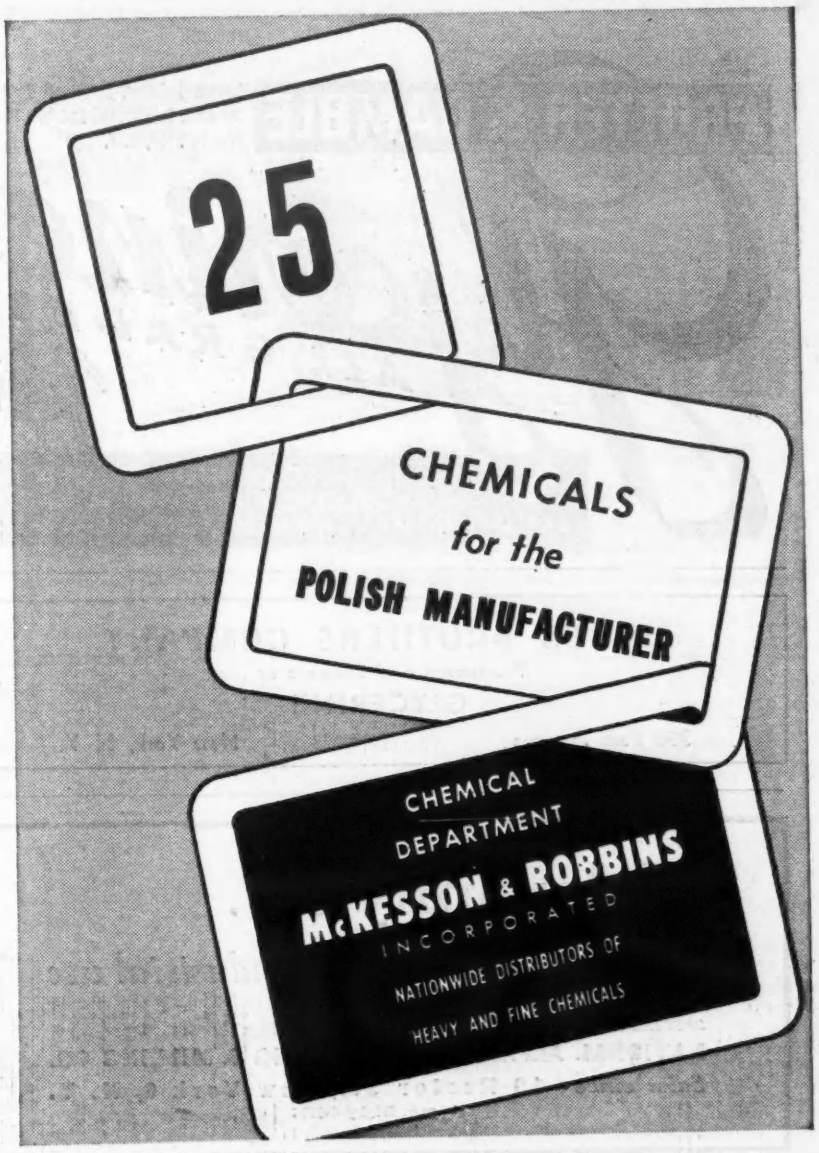
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.
Quinidine sulphate, 25c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 26, 1951
92.88	92.76	94.12	100.77

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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to 99,309,050 pounds, compared with 127,278,250 pounds during the corresponding period of 1951. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 59,024,550 pounds, as against the 45,099,929 pounds brought in during the same period of last year.

Cocoa Butter—Demand for this material was showing its usual seasonal pickup and supplies were reported to be adequate. The current price was down 2c. per pound from the preceding week and was quoted at 65c.

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for this ester solvent was said to be fair although there were signs in some quarters of an increase in inquiry. Supplies were adequate at present and producers were confident of their capability to meet any stepped up demand in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged.

Lanolin—Domestic lanolin producers were virtually unanimous in the opinion that the current lanolin shortage will prevail well into next year, at least. The prolonged shortage of lanolin which has plagued both consumers and producers alike for over a year did not seem any closer to improvement than it had been last year.

To some consumers unaware of the facts, it must appear paradoxical that a shortage of lanolin should continue to exist at a time when virtually all producers of chemicals and related materials find it challenging to sell current production. The situation revolves around the fact that lanolin can be made only from one source, crude woolgrease. This latter material is recovered as a byproduct from the wool scouring processes used by textile mills which utilize wool.

Thus the quantity of lanolin available at any given time is dependent upon the level of activity in wool scouring mills. As is fairly well known, the textile business and more particularly, the production of woolen textiles has been off for over a year. While the textile industry has shown marked improvement during the past few months, due to increased consumer demand, production of woolens has shown little pickup. This latter development, of course, can be traced primarily to the greatly expanded usage of synthetics and synthetic-wool blends which have found considerable favor from both civilian and military wearing apparel producers.

Meanwhile as wool scouring activities continue at a low level, demand for lanolin in the past year has increased. The intensive advertising campaign proclaiming the virtues of lanolin containing hair preparations has apparently increased demand for these products with a concomitant boost in lanolin consumption.

Licorice Extract—Demand for this material was seasonally active, with supplies said to be in excellent shape. Prices were holding steady and the market was firm, on the whole, according to observers in the trade.

Methyl Salicylate—Demand for this compound was reportedly showing a seasonal pickup, due to its use in cold weather drug formulations. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry, while prices were unchanged.

Molasses — Feed molasses prices were generally lower during the week ended October 21, 1952. At New York, cane blackstrap, feed grade, was offered at 10½c. to 11½c. per gallon with most sales at the latter figure. Prices for cane blackstrap at New Orleans ranged from 9½c. to 10c. per gallon with single offerings above and below these prices.

On the west coast the cane blackstrap price was down $2 per ton from $22 to $20. Demand for feed molasses was moderate to good in the Gulf area and on the east coast while the west coast reported good inquiry.

A revised total of Cuban molasses stored in the United States as of September 30, 1952, amounted to 107,900,000 gallons.

A public meeting of inedible molasses, producers, distributors and users will be held in Washington next month, it was announced. The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for all interested parties to participate in discussions of current and prospective supplies and the possibilities for increasing food usage.

Niacin—Inquiry was steady and producers reported that supplies were proving sufficient to accommodate demand. Prices were unchanged. According to some producers, demand was picking up as an indirect result of government orders.

Niacin and niacinamide production in July, 1952, totaled 160,926 pounds, compared to the 185,503 pounds turned out in June, according to the Tariff Commission.

Quinidine Sulphate—The price of this material was reduced 25c. per ounce last week. The new price schedule was $1 per ounce in 100 ounce lots.

Rutin—Demand for this material was steady, while supplies, insofar as the ultimate consumer was concerned, were assured to be adequate, thanks to imports entering this country from Canada and abroad.

Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, the government of the United States determined upon a policy of banning trade with enemy. Regulations were enacted which forbade the importation of either Saphora Japonica or rutin processed therefrom into this country unless documentary proof could be submitted that neither material was of Chinese origin.

Accordingly, domestic producers of rutin have refrained from bringing in Sapnora and have been manufacturing rutin from their accumulated inventories of Saphora Japonica. For some time now, domestic producers of rutin have been eking out existing stocks of rutin and its raw material while forced to compete with rutin imported from Japan and with rutin made in Canada from Saphora Japonica originating in communist China.

At last report it appeared that the government was about to take positive action in prohibiting the further importation into this country of either Saphora Japonica or rutin from any source.

If this occurs, domestic producers will be able to compete on that basis and, if

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necessary, rutin can be processed from either eucalyptus leaves or a variety of buckwheat, without fear of unfair price competition, since production of rutin from these sources is considerably more expensive than from Saphora.

It was reported, incidentally, that one manufacturer of rutin was no longer dependent upon Saphora as the raw material and was using another material which had proven to be superior to the alternate methods stated heretofore.

Sugar—The U. S. Department of Agriculture last week announced an increase of 100,000 tons in the quantity of quota sugar that may be made available in 1952. This brings the total of the sugar quotas for all domestic and foreign areas to 7,800,000 short tons, raw value.

Deliveries of sugar by refiners, importers and processors of mainland sugarcane and sugar beets through October 11 amounted to approximately 6,550,000 tons, or about 291,000 tons more than during the same period last year. Deliveries during the year 1951 totaled 7,737,000 tons. Deliveries during the last quarter of 1952, at the 1951 rate, would result in total distribution for the year in excess of 8,000,000 short tons, raw value. However, in view of the price pattern for the year to date, and the total distribution that can result with maximum utilization of quota supplies, the increase in sugar quotas is limited to 100,000 tons to provide for prices that will protect the domestic industry. Additional quota sugar can be made available if it becomes apparent that the quota of 7,800,000 tons is inadequate to meet consumer needs at prices fair to producers and consumers, as required by law.

Tartar Emetic—Demand for this compound was reportedly fair to good, depending upon the producer queried. At any rate, business appeared to be picking up in some directions, it was said. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry while prices remained unchanged.

Thiamin Hydrochloride—Demand for this vitamin material was fair to good, depending upon the producer queried, while supplies were reported to be adequate for current inquiry.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of thiamin chlorine during July, 1952, totaled 5,592 pounds, compared to the 22,609 pounds turned out in June.

Nat'l Drug Co. to Make Yellow Fever Vaccine

Yellow fever vaccine, heretofore produced exclusively by the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency, will be manufactured in the future by a nationally known pharmaceutical firm, it was announced October 21 by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of PHS. Dr. Scheele's announcement was made jointly with the National Drug Company, Philadelphia, and the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency.

Withdrawal of the government from yellow fever vaccine production is in accord with the PHS policy of turning over to the pharmaceutical industry the manufacture of biological products once large scale production becomes feasible. This step was taken following several conferences with many of the major pharmaceutical houses in the United States.

PHS and military officials praised the National Drug Company for its contribution to the national interest in taking over production of yellow fever vaccine, most of which is supplied to the armed services to meet their needs. The Surgeon General pointed out that manufacture of the vaccine by the National Drug does not alter the regulations governing distribution. All eligible consumers now receiving the vaccine may continue to do so. Clinics issuing yellow fever vaccine certificates are designated by the PHS in accord with the international sanitary regulations of the World Health Organization. Vaccination certificates must be obtained by travelers from a designated clinic in order to be valid for international travel.

In conformance with the biologics control law, the National Drug Company must obtain a license from the PHS before it can distribute yellow fever vaccine of its own manufacture. License requirements provide that a biological product must meet established standards relating to safety, potency and purity. National Drug is now constructing special plant facilities at Swiftwater, Pa., to produce yellow fever vaccine.

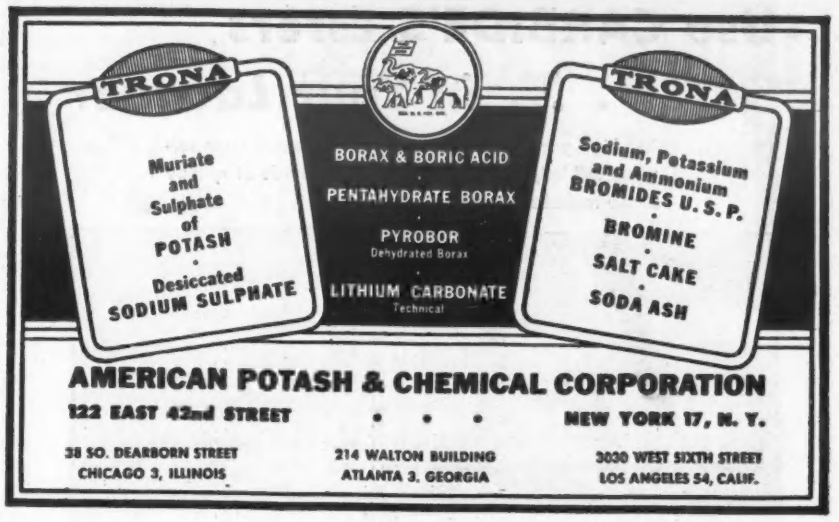
PHS has been the nation's sole producer of yellow fever vaccine since 1942, when emergency wartime needs made it necessary that the government assume production. The vaccine has been manufactured at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., a division of the National Institute of Health, principal research arm of PHS. Production was terminated in September.

ADMA Finds New Test For Drug Side Reactions

The American Drug Manufacturers Association announced last week that its medical section has reported "a definitely encouraging bit of evidence" in its search for a method of determining whether an agranulocytosis might appear in patients undergoing treatment with a variety of drugs.

The development is of major importance, ADMA said, in the light of recent developments surrounding newer drugs, notably chloromycetin, which was found only after it had been in use for several years that it tended to produce a blood disease in some patients.

The search for an animal analog of the agranulocytosis has been under way for two years under a project financed by ADMA firms. In view of the results thus far obtained, ADMA said, it is now being suggested to interested firms that their appropriate laboratory staffs begin investigating the usefulness of this technic in rats, to see whether the results are as suggested. Exact directions for the procedure will be provided upon request to ADMA.



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Molasses Parley to Study Increased Feeds Use Set

Inedible molasses producers, distributors, and users have been invited to Washington by the Department of Agriculture to discuss current and prospective supplies and demand and to review the various activities in the fields of research, advertising, and services which are aimed at increasing the use of feed molasses. The meeting has been scheduled for November 14.

The primary outlets for inedible molasses are as a livestock feed and in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, yeast and citric acid. In recent years the quantities of molasses required by the fermentation alcohol industry have been reduced largely because of the expanded production of alcohol from synthetic sources. Further increases planned in synthetic alcohol productive capacity will result in even less reliance upon molasses as a raw material in the manufacture of alcohol. This means that larger supplies of molasses will be available for other uses, USDA pointed out, adding that the increased use of molasses as a livestock feed appears to be one of the most promising outlets.

At the November 14 meeting, producers, distributors, and user representatives are invited to present information relating to current use of molasses for feed and their views relative to the means which should be empolyed to increase the quantities used for this purpose.

USP Anti-Anemia Products Board Headed by Dr. Bethell

Dr. Frank H. Bethell, a member of the United States Pharmacopeia anti-anemia preparations advisory board, has been named chairman of the group to succeed Dr. Robert W. Heinle, who resigned from the board at the time of his leaving Western Reserve University School of Medicine to accept a post on the research staff of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. Bethell is assistant director of the Thomas Henry Simpson Memorial Institute for Medical Research of the University of Michigan. As the new chairman of this USP advisory group, Dr. Bethell will continue to serve with Dr. William B. Castle, who has been a member since 1936 and has served as both chairman and secretary, and Dr. Irving M. London, who has been a member since 1949 and is the board's secretary at present. Although the board is currently two members short of its customary strength, it was stated that the board will continue for the time being with three members.

Bios Labs Offering Five New Chemicals

Bios Laboratories, Inc., New York, is offering five new chemicals—parabanic acid, phrenosine, 2-iodothiophene, luminol and thioformamide.

Parabanic acid is reportedly soluble in alcohol, sparingly soluble in water, and is said to undergo reduction, alkylation and condensation reactions. Phrenonsine, described as a yellowish-white crystalline powder, is said to yield D-galactose, sphingosine and phrensinic acid on hydrolysis. 2-iodothiophene is reportedly the starting point for the synthesis of many thiophene derivatives such as dyes, indicators and pharmaceuticals. Luminol is used as an analytical reagent, as an indicator in plant and animal biochemistry, and as a moisture indicator. Thioformamide is used in the preparation of thiazole and thiazoline, and is the starting point of many pharmaceuticals.

DPI Equipment Business Being Sold to Calif. Firm

Negotiations for the sale of the equipment manufacturing portion of Eastman Kodak Company's Distillation Products Industries division to the Consolidated Engineering Corporation were announced last week in a joint statement by Eastman Kodak at Rochester, N. Y., and Consolidated Engineering at Pasadena, Calif.

Thomas J. Hargrave, Kodak board chairman, and Philip S. Fogg, president of Consolidated Engineering, said that transfer of the business is expected about January 1. The price was not disclosed. The business will continue in Rochester. DPI's distillation operations and its business in vitamin concentrates and synthetic chemicals are not involved in the sale.

Butanol, Diethyl Oxalate Data

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has issued two new technical data sheets, dealing with butanol and diethyl oxalate. The publications describe the general characteristics, specifications, physical properties, uses, chemical reactions and toxicity and also give information on shipping, handling and storage.

N.Y. AIC Vacant Posts Filled by Coneybear, Moore

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists has announced the election of Savery F. Coneybear, vice-president of Evans Research & Development Corporation, as vice-chairman, as well as the election of Richard L. Moore, assistant treasurer of Foster D. Snell, Inc., as secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Coneybear succeeds Guy A. Kirton, who was recently appointed assistant sales manager of the chemical sales division of Tennessee Eastman Company's plant in Kingsport, Tenn. Mr. Moore fills the unexpired term of John H. Sanders, also of Tennessee Eastman, who has been appointed technical representative of the chemical sales division in charge of the Cleveland office.

Trade Briefs

The Distilled Spirits Institute has appointed Pope A. Haley field representative in the middle south.

Dr. H. D. Kerman has returned as associate professor of radiology at the University of Louisville school of medicine.

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Obituaries

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, vice-president of the United States Testing Company, in charge of its Esselen Research Division, Boston, died October 22 at his home in Swampscott, Mass. He was sixty-four years of age.

Dr. Esselen began his career in the chemical industry in 1912 as a member of the research staff of the General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass. From 1918 to 1921 he worked in a similar capacity for Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. In the latter year he became vice-president and director of research for Skinner, Sherman & Esselen, Inc., Boston.

Nine years later, he founded and became president of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., Boston, which, in 1946, was succeeded by the Esselen Research Corporation, with Dr. Esselen as president. In 1949, the latter concern became the Esselen Research Division of the United States Testing Company, and Dr. Esselen became a vice-president of the parent concern and head of the division.

During World War II, Dr. Esselen served as a consultant to the Baruch rubber survey committee, as a member of the chemical referee board of the Office of Production Research and Development (War Production Board) and as chairman of the tropical deterioration administrative committee of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

He took an active part in many technical organizations, serving as a trustee of the permanent trust funds of the northeastern section and a director of the American Chemical Society. He also was a director of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and during 1949-50 was chairman of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry. In 1950, Dr. Esselen received honorary membership in the American Institute of Chemists.

Randall P. Blauvelt, an executive of the Ho-Ho-Kus Bleachery since 1925, died October 25 in Ridgewood, N. J. He was fifty-three.

John B. Catlin, for the last ten years an oil specialist and analyst with the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, died October 22 in Sayville, L. I. His age was sixty-three.

Frank Cordes, former president and chairman of the board of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died October 20 at his home in that city. His age was eighty-two. Mr. Cordes, who retired from Blaw-Knox in 1946, also had been president and general manager of the Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Corporation at Glassport, Pa.

David H. Goodwillie, former executive vice-president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, died October 17 in that city. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Goodwillie retired from Libbey-Owens-Ford in April.

Graham N. Currie, sr., a transportation foreman for Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J., died October 19 in Passaic, N. J. He was fifty-four.

Louis P. Hall, jr., one-time Paris manager for the Palmolive Company and the Pepsodent Company, died October 17 in Morristown, N. J. He was sixty-three.

William H. Hawkes, who had taught metallurgy at the University of Michigan, the University of Detroit and the Lawrence Institute in Detroit, Mich., died October 12 in the Bronx, N. Y. His age was ninety-three.

Dr. John F. Lane, professor of chemistry at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., and senior chemist on the wartime Manhattan Project, committed suicide on the Rutgers campus October 17. He was thirty-six years old.

George L. Machris, who retired as president of the Wilshire Oil Company early this year, died October 17 in Palm Springs, Calif. Mr. Machris, together with his brother, Victor, founded Wilshire Oil in 1914. The firm, started originally to sell gasoline door to door, now has its own refinery and production interests in Texas, New Mexico and Wyoming as well as California.

Dr. Hans Merensky, who in 1924 discovered the first payable platinum reef formation in the Lydenberg district of the Transvaal, South Africa, died October 21 in Diuwelskloof, South Africa. He was eighty-one years old.

Walter C. Oefinger, an employee of the manufacturing division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died October 22 in New York. He was sixty-two years old.

Donald A. Powell, vice-president and a director of the Drilling and Exploration Company, Houston, Tex., died October 13 in Hobbs, N. M. He was sixty-two.

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WHO Subcommittee Picks Int'l Drug Names

—Continued from page 7

Mesulfen—2,6-Dimethylthianthrene.
Metaraminol bitartrate (WHO No. 34)—Propanolamine substitute.
Methacholinium chloride, USP.
Methadone hydrochloride—NNR.
Methamphetaminium chloride, USP.
Methaphenilene — N,N-dimethyl-N-phenyl-N-(2-thienylmethyl) ethylenediamine.
Methandriol — 17-Alpha-methyl-3-beta-dihydroxyandrostene-5.
Methanthelinium bromide — Beta-diethylaminoethylxanthene-2-carboxylate methylbromide.
Methapyriline—NNR.
Metharbital.
Methenamine, USP.
Methestrol dipropionate — 4,4'-(1,2-Diethylethylene) diortho-cresol dipropionate.
Methexamine—1,3-Dimethylamylamine.
Methiodal sodium, USP.
Methylscopolamine nitrate (WHO No. 90)—Scopolamine methylnitrate.
Methylergometrinium tartrate—(+)-D-lysergic acid 2-butanolamide tartrate.
Methoxyphenaminium Cl — 2-(Ortho-methoxyphenyl) - isopropyl - methylaminium chloride.
Methylphenobarbital — N-methyl-4-ethyl-5 phenyl-barbituric acid; mephobarbital, NNR.
Methylthioninium chloride—Methylene blue, BP.
Methylthiouracil — 4-Methyl-2-thiouracil; NNR.
Metopon hydrochloride—NNR.
Monoethanolaminium oleate.
Naphazoline hydrochloride, USP.
Neocinchophen, USP.
Neomycin.
Nitrofural—5-Nitro-2-furaldehyde semicarbazone nitrofurazone, NNR.
Nitrostigmine (WHO No. 73)—Thiophosphate substitute.
Noramidopyrinium methanesulfonate sodium—Sodium methylaminophenyldimethylpyrazolone methanesulfonate.
Oxapropanium iodide — 1-Dimethylaminomethylene-2,3-dioxypropane iodomethylate.
Oxophenarsine hydrochloride, USP.
Oxycodone hydrochloride — Dihydro-oxycodeinone hydrochloride.
Oxyphenonium Br (WHO No. 20)—Soluble complex onium Br.
Oxytetracycline (WHO No. 103)—Highly oxygenated naphthacene (a tetracylic structure).
Pamabrom (WHO No. 41)—Amino methyl propanol ester of bromo-theophylline.
Paroxypropione (WHO No. 15)—Para-oxypropiophenone.
Paramethadione—NNR.
Parathiazine—Pyrrolidine-ethylphenothiazine.
Penethamate hydriodide (WHO No. 40)—Penicillin substitute.
Pentaerithrityl tetranitrate.
Pentamidine — Para-para'-diamidino-diphenoxy-pentane.
Pentamethonium bromide—Pentamethylene-1,5-bistrimethyl ammonium bromide.
Pentobarbital, USP.
Phenadoxone — 6-Morpholino-4,4-diphenyl-heptan-3-one.
Phenbenzaminium chloride (WHO No. 93)—Diamine substitute.
Phenicarbazide—Phenylsemicarbazide.
Phenindamine — 2-Methyl-9-phenyl-2,3,4,9-tetrahydro-1-pyridindene hydrogen tartrate.
Phenindione (WHO No. 23)—Phenylindane substitute.
Pheniodol sodium—Iodoalphionic acid, USP.
Phenododecinium — Dodecyldimethyl-2-phenoxyethylammonium.
Phenothiazine—Dibenzothiazine.
Phenoxethol (WHO No. 94)—Hydroxy-phenoxyethane.
Phenpropamine (WHO No. 95)—Bis-phenylpropyl ethylamine.
Phentolamine (WHO No. 22)—Imidazoline substitute.
Phenylbutazine.
Phenylephrine hydrochloride, USP.
Pholedrinium sulphate—Beta-(para-hydroxyphenyl) isopropylmethylammonium sulphate.
Phthalylsulfathiazole, USP.
Phytenadione (WHO No. 177)—Vitamin K_1, the phythyl derivative of menadione.
Piperphenamine Br (WHO No. 32)—Hexanol substitute.
Piperphenidol HCl (WHO No. 176)—Phenylpiperidyl substitute of hexanol.
Piperocainium chloride, USP.
Piridocaine HCl (WHO No. 21)—Aminobenzoic acid substitute.
Polyvidone—Polyvinylpyrrolidone.
Pregnenolone — 3-Hydroxy-20-keto-pregnene-5.
Procainamide — 4-Amino-(2-diethylaminoethyl) benzamide.
Profenamine hydrochloride — N(diethylaminopropyl) dibenzoparathiazine hydrochloride.
Proflavine—3,6-Diaminoacridine.
Promethazine hydrochloride — (Dimethylamino-2'-methyl-2'-ethyl)-N-dibenzoparathiazine hydrochloride.
Propamidine—Alpha, omega—(4,4'-Diamidinodiphenoxy) propane.
Propiodone — Propyl-3,5-diiodo-4-pyridone acetate.
Propyphenazone — 1-Phenyl-2,3-dimethyl-4-isopropyl-5 pyrazolone.
Propylthiouracil, USP.
Pyridoxinium chloride—Vitamin B_6, NNR.
Pyrimethamine — 2,4-Diamino-5-para-chlorophenyl-6-ethyl-pyrimidine.
Racemethorphan, laevomethorphan, dextromethorphan (WHO No. 29)—Morphine substitute.
Racemorphan, laevomorphan, dextromorphan (WHO No. 28)—Morphine substitute.
Rutoside—3-Rhamnoglucoside of 5,7,3',4'-tetrahydroxyflavonol; rutin, NF.
Salacetamide—N-acetylsalicylamide.

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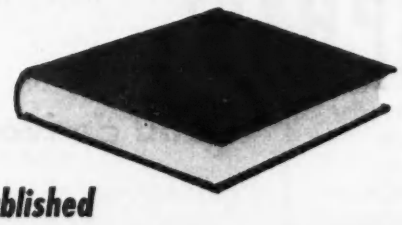

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Sulfacetamide — Para-aminophenylsulfonacetamide.
Sulfadiasulfone sodium—Sodium N-acetyl-2-sulfamyl-4,4'-diphenyl sulphone.
Sulfachrysoidine — Diaminosulfonamidocarboxyazobenzene.
Sulfadimidine—Sulfamethazine, NNR.
Sulfafurazol — 5 - Para-aminophenyl sulfoamido-3,4-dimethylisozazole.
Sulfamethizole — 5-Sulfanilamido-2 methyl-1,3,4-thiodiazole.
Sulfapyrazine (WHO No. 100)—Sulfanilamidopyrazine.
Sulfapyridine, NF.
Sulfathiourea — Para-aminophenylsulfonyl thiourea.
Sulfisomidine — 2,4-Dimethyl-6-sulfanilamidopyrimidine.
Sulfogaiacol—Potassium guaiacolsulfonate.
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Suxamethonium Br (WHO No. 26)—Succinonium compound.
Suxethonium Cl (WHO No. 27)—Succinonium compound.
Tetrylammonium bromide — Tetraethylammonium bromide.
Thebakonium chloride (WHO No. 102)—Dihydrocodeinone enol acetate.
Thiallorbarbital (WHO No. 9)—Thio-analog of secobarbital.
Thiamazole — 1-Methyl-2-mercaptoimidazole; methimazole, BP.
Thiarbital (WHO No. 14)—Thio-analog of cyclobarbital.
Thiazosulfone — 2,4'-Diaminothiazolylphenylsulfone.
Thioacetazone — 4-Acetamidobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone.
Thiomersal, NF.
Thonzylaminium—NNR.
Tocaphyl (WHO No. 42)—Diethanolamine salt of tolymethyl, substitute of camphoric acid.
Tolazoline—2-Benzylimidazoline.
Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride.
Trimethallestril (WHO No. 35)—Pentanoic acid substitute.
Vanyldisulfamide — 4'-Oxy-5'-methoxy-1-benzylidene bis-(aminophenylsulfonamide).
Vinbarbital—NNR.
Xenibarbital (WHO No. 12)—Ethyl, cyclohexylidene barbital.

ADMA Research Unit Sets

—Continued from page 5

of E. R. Squibb & Sons, and L. E. Arnow, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

Karl Bambach, executive vice-president of ADMA, will lead off the second general session on the morning of November 7. Mr. Bambach will discuss "The Washington Scene and the Research and Development Section." Richard L. Hull, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, will talk on "The Marketing Research Viewpoint in Product Development."

Biochemical Approach to Chemotherapy

A second series of committee round-table discussions is scheduled for the afternoon of the seventh. The organic-biochemistry-pharmacology committee will hear a paper entitled "A Biochemical Approach to Chemotherapy" by George H. Hitchings, of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc. E. B. Tooper, of National Aluminate Company, will appear before the pharmaceutical development committee and will outline "Comparative Studies of Cation Exchange Resins for Sodium Depletion."

Three talks are planned by the physical chemistry committee. W. C. Ellenbogen, K. F. Frederick, J. A. Means, T. V. Parke, G. O. Sharp, J. M. Vanderbelt, O. R. Woods and W. C. Young will present a "Collaborative Study of Cary Spectrophotometers." T. V. Parke, of Eli Lilly, will give a "Report on the ADMA Titration Data Pool." J. M. Vanderbelt, of Parke, Davis & Co., will offer "A Comparison of pKa Values Determined by the Electrometric Titration and Ultraviolet Absorption Methods."

Prof. Alving Dinner Speaker

The research administration committee will open its session with a further discussion of Mr. Hull's general session talk on the "Relationship of Marketing Research to Research and Development." R. S. Schreiber, of Upjohn, and A. R. Menotti, of Bristol Laboratories, will talk on the "Participation of Research and Development Personnel in the Activities of Professional Societies." The section's dinner will be held that evening. A. L. Alving, professor of medicine, University of Chicago, will be the dinner speaker.

The third general session is scheduled for the morning of the final day. Maurice Levy, of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., will speak on "Pharmaceutical Patents—What Now?" Concluding item on the agenda will be the business meeting that morning.

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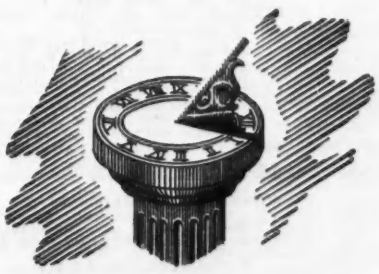

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1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
MILK SUGAR—112 bbls, Bank of Athens, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—238,080 gals, American Molasses Co, Havana
200 bbls, Mangles Harold Co, Barbados
MONTAN WAX—100 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
MUSTARD SEED—600 bgs, Plochman & Harrison, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, Hamburg
600 bgs, Catania
NAPHTHALENE—600 bgs, Wm D Neuberg, Liverpool
300 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
666 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Liverpool
1,111 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
650 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,992 bgs, American Union Transport, Antwerp
750 bgs, Calabrian Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—12 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Hamburg
60 bbls, Credit Sussie, Genoa
NICKEL SULPHATE—25 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
60 bgs, Barrett Transport, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—500 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
100 bgs, Wm E Martin, Grenada
OLIVE OIL—525 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Malaga
423 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Malaga
344 dms, Credit Sussie, Malaga
500 dms, Seville
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
125 dms, Credit Sussie, Marseilles
125 dms, A N Cory, Marseilles
100 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseilles
25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Marseilles
26 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
OURICURY WAX—118 bgs, A Judson Murray & Co, Rio de Janeiro
56 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
301 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—1 dm, J H Redding, Rotterdam
PANOGEN—11 dms, Panogen Inc, Gothenburg
PAPAIN—22 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—2 cs, Penang
PEATMOSS—5,775 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,780 bls, State Export Co, Bremen
4,500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
400 bls, Rotterdam
1,200 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, Franex Overseas Trading Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,200 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Gellec Inc, Bremen
1,575 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK — 160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Mangalore
80 bgs, Brown Bros, Bombay
400 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Bombay
160 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
112 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
48 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
432 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
280 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Mangalore
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Mangalore
120 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
240 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Oliver Finnie, Cochin
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
40 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Cochin
77 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
200 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Cochin
200 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Kozhikode
WHITE—80 bgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Pangkal Pinang
128 bgs, East India Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
32 bgs, A G Dunn, Pangkal Pinang
216 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
28 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—83,574 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
18,000 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
202,459 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
238,417 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
15,155 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
112,326 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
179,464 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
PHTHALOCYANINE—9 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PIGMENTS—660 bgs, Advance Intern Ltd, Rotterdam
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Edwin McKenzie, Kingston
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACK LIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Hummer Chemical Co, Antofagasta
POTATO STARCH—1,000 bgs, Haberland Mfg Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Oskar Eismann, Rotterdam
1,080 bgs, Manco Intern Corp, Rotterdam
5,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Copenhagen
100 bgs, B Westergaard & Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—70 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
195 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Bombay
PYRIDINE—23 dms, James E Fox Co, Hull
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,011 bgs, Buenos Aires
15,160 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
8,639 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
23,141 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
6,810 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
1,037 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
34 flks, G Jimenez, Vera Cruz
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
RESINOIDS—2 cs, Verona Chemical Co, Marseilles
ROSEMARY LEAVES—45 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseilles
45 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseilles
SAFROL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
SAGO FLOUR—274 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
573 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Singapore
SANDARAC GUM—12 bgs, Chase National Bank, Marseilles
SAVORY LEAVES—67 bgs, Marseilles
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
500 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
950 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Suhr & Bundelmann, Calcutta
56 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
340 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SELENIUM POWDER—10 cs, Republic Chemical Corp, Yokohama
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
SERPENTINA ROOT—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
SESAME SEED—333 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
333 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
67 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Corinto
267 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
460 bgs, A M Jordan & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Suhr & Bundelmann, Calcutta
2,000 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
350 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
SHELLAC & GARNET LAC—295 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SIENNA EARTH—7 cks, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
SODIUM BICHROMATE—200 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PERBORATE—50 cks, Rotterdam
25 cks, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
TETRAHYDRATE—1,438 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SALICYLATE—1 dm, Gallard Schlesinger, London
SILICO FLUORIDE—667 bgs, Dorg Intern Ltd, Rotterdam
TANTALITE ORE—80 bgs, Natal
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, L A Poons Co, Santos
500 bgs, American Key Products, Santos
1,978 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
5,000 bgs, Geismar & Co, Majunga
TEA WASTE—445 chts, Citro Chemical Co, London
582 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, London
THYME LEAVES—142 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
79 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille
100 bgs, Marseille
THYMOL—12 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—1,000 bgs, Genoa
TONKA BEANS—28 bbls, Machado & Co, Belem-Para
TRAGACANTH GUM—15 cs, V Simidian & Co, Beirut
TUNG OIL—200 tons, North American Continental Co, Buenos Aires
120 tons, A E Nydegger & Co, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—1,028 bgs, A V Berner & Co, Hull
VANILLA BEANS—27 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Roseau
30 cs, George Lueders & Co, Roseau
13 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Roseau
8 cs, J W Lyon, Roseau
50 cs, George Uhe & Co, Marseille
42 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
46 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
236 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Antalaha
67 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Marseille
42 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
11 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
569 cs, Marseille
8 cs, George Lueders & Co, Tandjong Priok
WATTLE BARK—2,202 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—800 bgs, Sterling Drug Inc, London
WOLFRAM ORE—300 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bilbao
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bilbao
100 bgs, National City Bank, Bilbao
203 bgs, Penson & Co, Bangkok
335 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Rotterdam
WOOL GREASE—182 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Dunkirk
121 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
19 kgs, Genoa
217 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
21 dms, Byron Chemical Co, London
Correction—TRAGACANTH GUM—221 bgs, Morning Star Nicol, Liverpool, in Oct. 20 issue should have read:—TRAGALENE—221 bgs, Morning Star Nicol, Liverpool

Baltimore

CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONES—65 cs, Bordeaux
GLUE—400 bgs, Fulton Weeks Corp, Rotterdam

Boston

GELATIN—200 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUE—772 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg

Los Angeles

AGAR—4 cs, Hori Brothers & Co, Yokohama
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, The East Asiatic Co inc, Colombo
COPRA CAKE—1,485 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cartagena
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
6,000 bgs, The Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis & Co, Manila
DEGELATINIZED BONEMEAL—2,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Genoa
2,240 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1,653 bgs, The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, Antwerp
FISH MEAL—598 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
OIL—100 dms, The Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
IRON SULPHITE SNOW—800 bgs, The Plant Food Corp, Rotterdam
MEATMEAL—1,100 bgs, The Albumina Supply Co, Rotterdam
MILK POWDER—2,500 bgs, J H Hobson Co, Gothenburg
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE — 50 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, The John Schumacher Co, Bremen
900 bls, W H Wickersham & Co, Bremen
550 bls, Bank of Calif, Bremen
1,300 bls, H V Nootbaar, Bremen
1,500 bls, Appleby & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Bremen
500 bls, Edmond J Lang, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,985,480 long tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
13,394,147 long tons, The Standard Oil Co of Calif, Ras Tanura
119,908 bbls, The Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
14,606,245 long tons, The Standard Oil Co of Calif, Ras Tanura
SESAME SEED—150 bgs, The Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Corinto
150 bgs, R J Spitz Inc, Corinto
333 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Corinto
50 bgs, Lastreto Phillips Commercial Co Inc, Corinto
350 bgs, Bank of California, Corinto
SODIUM NITRATE—17,138 bgs, The Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TANKAGE—3,300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Rotterdam
2,284 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Balboa
VANILLA BEANS—59 cs, Maurice Carrasso & Co, Marseilles
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Philadelphia

AMMONIA CATALYST—14 dms, Penna Salt Co, Gothenburg
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—80 tons, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
ANTIMONY REGULUS—99 cs, G Sall Metals Co, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBRE—567 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
3,581 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
BONEMEAL—103 tons, Corn Exchange Bank, Rotterdam
CADMIUM—60 cs, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
CASEIN—24 tons, National Casein Sales, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—50 tons, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—6,700 tons, Fowey
FISHMEAL—100 tons, Lisbon
FLUORSPAR—5,199 tons, Chas Kurz Co, Rotterdam
7,000 tons, A H Miller, Aviles
GYPSUM—9,782 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LAUREL LEAVES—38 bls, Commercial Credit Bank, Izmir
LICORICE ROOT—628 tons, McAndrews & Forbes, Izmir
LITHIUM CARBONATE—10 dms, Phila National Bank, Rotterdam
MILK POWDER—900 bgs, Hobson Co, Bremen
895 bgs, Rotterdam
SUGAR—20 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—531 tons, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—150 dms, Phila National Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—1,800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
700 bls, Bremen
1,800 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
550 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
800 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 890,367 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
296,955 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
115,031 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
210,735 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,024 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Tripoli
225,336 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
260,809 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
115,653 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
POTATO STARCH—229 tons, Bank of N Y, Copenhagen
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—52 tons, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
WATTLE BARK—1,091 bls, Durban

San Francisco

ARROWROOT FLOUR—224 bgs, American Key Products, Brisbane
CASEIN—232 bgs, Sydney
400 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Buenos Aires
481 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials, Buenos Aires
181 bgs, H Powder Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—69 bls, R C Pauli & Sons, Singapore
72 bls, D Hecht & Co, Singapore
CASTOR OIL—610 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
COPRA—250 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Surigao
500 tons, Cargill Inc, lililo
CAKE—5,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
MEAL—2,000 bgs, T D Stevenson, Manila
3,300 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Siain
COTTONSEED MEAL—984 tons, Buenos Aires
FISHMEAL—20,451 bgs, Walvis Bay
20,065 bgs, Bank of California, Walvis Bay
HERRING MEAL—36,012 bgs, Esbjerg
MEATMEAL—1,679 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
3,842 bgs. Balfour Guthrie, Montevideo
PEANUT MEAL—9,104 bgs, Buenos Aires
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Singapore
80 bgs, B C Ireland, Singapore
15 bgs, Singapore
80 bgs, B C Ireland, Tandjong Priok
WHITE—46 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—330,700 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
170,337 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Ras Tanura
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,123 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—1,060 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
SHARK LIVER OIL—50 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
SUN FLOWERSEED MEAL—31,534 bgs, Buenos Aires
7,904 bgs, Montevideo
TANKAGE—202 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,092 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
210 bgs Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA—120 bgs, A E Coppersmith, Hong Kong
TUNG OIL—110 dms, International Packers Ltd, Montevideo
ZIRCON SAND—1,500 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Brisbane

Bids Wanted

Acid, anhydrous hydrofluoric, 16,500 lbs., Chemical Corps, Procurement Agency, Army Chemical Corps, Edgewood, Mass., inv. 141, Oct. 31. 14,640 1-lb. btls. sulfuric acid, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn, N. Y., inv. 505, Oct. 31. 1,125 gals. phosphoric acid, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., inv. 98, Nov. 14. 525,000 lbs. mixed acid for nitrating glycerin, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., inv. 63, Nov. 3.

Alcohol, denatured ethyl alcohol, 16,000 gals., New York Chemical Procurement Agency, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 40, Nov. 14; and 1,000 gals. denatured ethyl alcohol, 1,000 qts. same, inv. 38, Nov. 15.

Aluminum Sulphate, 53,500 lbs., Purchase Branch, Fort Knox, Ky., inv. 38, Nov. 3.

Drugs and Chemicals, 768 ¼-lb. bots. lithium oxalate, 288 ¼-lb. bots. sodium bisulfite, 288 bots. xylose, 250 100-lb. drums sodium thiosulfate, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn., N. Y., inv. 519, Oct. 31 and 3,168 1-lb. jars ointment base, 5,568 ¼-lb. bots. sucrose, 912 1-lb. bots. coal tar, inv. 505, Oct. 31.

Copper Carbonate, 15 tons, 1,000 lbs. paradichlorobenzine crystals, 8 tons insecticide, 3 tons lime sulfur, 5 tons wettable sulfur, 2 tons rotenone, 2 tons nicotine sulfate, Dept. of State, Division of Central Services, 1901 D St., N. W., Washington, D. C., inv. 430-6, Nov. 13.

Germicide alkydemethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride base, 325 gals., Contracting Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., inv. 67, Nov. 13. 5,000 lbs. aniline, Engineer Center, Bldg. J-21, Fort Belvoir, Va., inv. 009-51, Nov. 31.

Graphite, 8,000 lbs. Federal Supply Service, G. S. A., 7th and D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C., inv. 3S-17907-R, Nov. 10, and 4 tons graphite, MSA procurement requisition No. 84-640-99-990-3501, inv. 3Z-19928-R, Nov. 11.

Lime, 70 tons, chemical hydrate for water treatment, Purchase Branch, Fort Knox, Ky., inv. 38, Nov. 3.

Paint, 30 gals. enamel, 348 gals. paint, 17 gals. shellac, 12 gals. lacquer thinner, 162 gals. turpentine, 30 gals. spar varnish, Contracting Officer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, inv. 12, Nov. 17. 252 gals. red lead base paint, G. S. A., Federal Supply Service, Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y., inv. 3B-41472, Nov. 7.

Enamel, 696 gals., 360 gals. paint, 180 gals. varnish, Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service Adm., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas, inv. FW-272 33, Nov. 5.

Sodium Fluoride, 90,000 lbs. white sodium fluoride, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, Procurement Section, Supply Branch Div. of General Services, Washington, D. C., inv. No. 3096, Nov. 4.

Terramycin, 100,872 bots. of 100 terramycin hydrochloride capsules; 10,800 bots. terramycin hydrochloride for aqueous injection. Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn., N. Y., inv. 278-N, Nov. 3.

Thimerosal, 3,744 ¼-oz. bxs. thimerosal ophthalmic ointment, 7,920 1-pt. btls. thimerosal solution, 39,936 1-pt. btls. thimerosal tincture, 4,332 1-gal. btls. same, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn., N. Y., inv. 503, Oct. 31.

Wax, 1,540 gals. floor wax, Purchase Division, Federal Supply Service, G. S. A., 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas, inv. FW-27142, Nov. 4.

Italian Drug Patent Law Sought

The Italian Ministry of Industry and Commerce is going to ask parliament to give limited protection to manufacturers of medicinal products, it was reported from Rome last week. At present there is no Italian law by which a medicinal firm in that country can obtain a patent on a medicinal product or the process to produce that product.

Allen Chlorophyll Exec. in Today

J. R. Whale, export manager of the Allen Chlorophyll Company, Ltd., London, a subsidiary of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., arrives in New York today. Mr. Whale will spend a month in the country, headquartering at Chas. L. Huisking, Brooklyn, N. Y., US agents for Allen Chlorophyll.

Central Handling Mallinckrodt Line

Central Scientific Company, Chicago, has announced the line of analytical reagents produced by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo. Warehouse facilities of Central's branches are being readied and stocked as rapidly as possible and nationwide distribution of these products is expected within the near future.

Trade Briefs

Don S. Burrows has been appointed controller of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has won the "Best of Pharmaceutical Industry" award from the Direct Mail Advertising Association.

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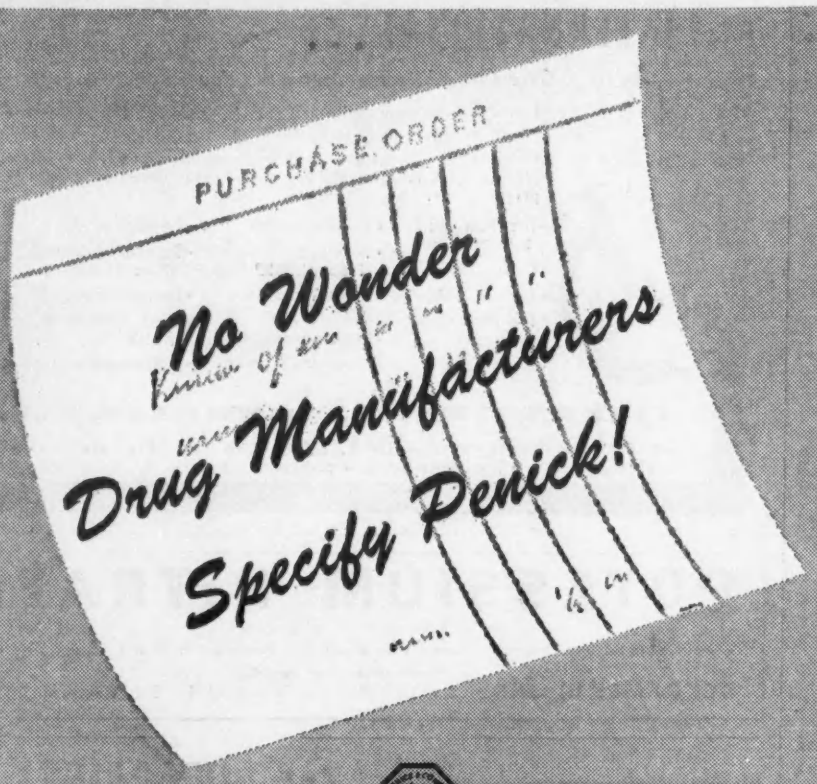

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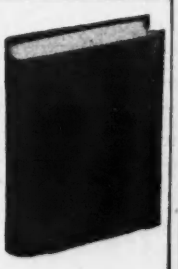

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LOOK OVER THE CONTENTS

1. What Constitutes a Waste Problem?
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3. The First Steps to Take in the Solution
4. The Place of the Engineer or Specialist
5. Cooperation between Enforcing Agencies, Industrialist, and Technician
6. Factors in the Solution of a Waste Problem
7. The Interests Concerned in Industrial-waste Problems
8. Districts for Industrial-waste Treatment
9. Sampling and Analysis of Wastes
10. Combining Wastes from Several Plants to Reduce Costs
11. The Pollutional Effect of Various Wastes
12. Methods of Waste Treatment
13. Equipment for Waste Treatment and Its Selection
14. Coagulants and Chemicals
15. Handling Industrial Wastes in Municipal Systems and Charges Therefor
16. Factors in the Development of Low-cost Plants
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APPENDIX I. Federal and State Laws Concerning the Treatment of Industrial Wastes
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The botanical market was a bit stronger last week. Advances in price, in part due to higher replacement costs, were noted for such items as aconite leaves, blackberry root bark, Oregon fir balsam, Juniper berries, and several other drug items. Among the spices some grades of sage were upped and some reduced. Oregano and black pepper advanced. A few items were reduced, such as safflower, tonga root and vine, and white pepper at the midweek.

Gum traganth ribbons moved in a lower priced market reflecting the weakness in this item in recent weeks. Price reductions of 10 and 15 cents per pound were reported. Brazilian Tonka beans were advanced 10 cents per pound, and while there were no price changes beyond those reported in the previous issue, the vanilla bean market continued quite strong. Importers looked for a continued high price pattern in the black pepper market. Red peppers of almost all varieties were virtually non-existent in the spot market.

While the business slump which had hit the botanical drug market hard during the Summer months was over, and increased buying interest was apparent, business volume so far this Fall was said to not have developed as fast as might be expected in view of known shortages of certain items. There did not seem to be the rush to buy and get inventory coverage that might be normally expected, and this was felt to be largely due to the question in consumer and dealer minds of the sales volume and requirements that would be needed this year. Crop harvests, both domestically and abroad were said to be shorter than in many years, yet dealers did not rush out to buy what was collected and thus bid up the market for these items. The fact that business volume is not yet too brisk is a reflection of that same attitude in the consumer mind.

Awareness of the shortages, however, was beginning to crystalize, and buying beyond immediate needs was beginning to develop. Along with this, of course, came a few higher prices due to increased replacement costs and a certain degree of speculation.

Balsams

Copaiba—There were reports of some weakness in this market last week. Prices varied between sellers and as to quantity from $1.05 to $1.75 per pound, but within this price range some sellers adjusted their price quotations downward.

Oregon—This fir balsam was quoted 30c. per pound lower last week, varying as to quantity from $2.65 to $3.25 per pound.

Peru—The stronger price position of this item gave the market higher overall prices, but there was considerable difference in the price ideas of different sellers. Some material moved as low as $1.40 per pound, and ranged up to $2.15 per pound, varying with quantity and seller. Most trading was said to be done in the price range of $1.50 to $1.75 per pound.

Barks

Blackberry Root—Reflecting the scarcity of collections this season, the price of blackberry root bark advanced to a level of 32c. to 35c. per pound, up some 7c. over the prevailing price of recent months. There was as yet no significant upward price trend in the roots themselves, but eventually the price was likely to be upped, perhaps not as sharply as the bark, which has led the blackberry price movement. Stocks were low in primary markets, and between consumer demand and a shortage was only the cushion of dealer inventories.

Black Haw—Tree bark was quoted higher last week, prices ranging from 40c. to 42c. per pound, up some 4c. per pound over levels that had recently been in effect.

Cascara Sagrada—This market was stronger in recent trading with prices quoted at 33c. to 34c. per pound. After a slow Summer, Fall trading in this item was definitely on the upswing, and increased demand against a not too plentiful supply tended to create the higher price patterns of recent weeks.

Cottonroot—This bark was priced at 26c. to 28c. per pound, a position which was regarded as firm because, while current demand was not described as heavy, the scarcity of future supplies was a known fact, and shortages were likely to be felt before the next crop is harvested.

Fringetree—Price schedules of 60c. to 61c. per pound still prevailed in the domestic market, but the supply position for the months ahead did not look too good because of short collections this year.

Orange Peel—Haitian bitter peel was up 1c. per pound, being currently quoted at 12c. to 14c. per pound. Sweet remained unchanged at 14c. to 16c. per pound.

Beans

Tonka—The Brazilian beans were quoted in the range of $1.10 to $1.25 per pound last week, up 10c. per pound from levels which have long prevailed. Trading was still relatively quiet, but replacement costs were said to be higher.

Vanilla—The bean market was still strong, following the 25c. advance in price reported in the previous issue. Demand was said to be quite good, and no let-up was expected in the immediate future. The short crop this year, and presumably for the next few years because of insufficient plantings as a result of low market prices, was likely to make the bean market short of supplies for a long time.

Berries

Juniper—Low stocks abroad resulting from a relatively poor crop has lent strength to this market, despite somewhat slow trading in this country. Prices in bags were listed last week at 13c. to 15c. per pound.

Flowers

Chamomile—Roman material was quoted 5c. per pound higher last week, prices ranging from 80c. to 90c. per pound. Hungarian was unchanged at 90c. to 95c., but nevertheless the tone of the market was said to be definitely strengthening.

Safflower—Prices were down 5 cents per pound last week, quotations showing a range of 60 to 65 cents per pound. Demand was limited and supplies adequate.

Gums

Gamboge—Pipe in case lots was quoted at 90 cents to $1.00 per pound last week, somewhat higher than former quotations. Powder was still quoted in about the same price range, but ranged higher to $1.20 per pound.

Tragacanth—Prices were lower last week on ribbons, the best selection of No. 1 was listed at $2.85 to $2.90 per pound, No. 2 at $2.45 to $2.50, and No. 3 at $1.60 to $1.70 per pound. Powdered moved in the range of $1.25 to $1.35 per pound.

Herbs and Leaves

Aconite—Leaves were quoted at 35 to 40 cents per pound last week, reflecting a stronger price position than had prevailed

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Aconite leaves, 10c. per lb.
Berberis aquafolium, 10c. per lb.
Blackberry root bark, 7c. per lb.
Black haw tree bark, 2c. per lb.
Chamomile, Roman, 5c. per lb.
Gamboge gum, pipe, 20c. per lb.
Grindelia robusta, 8c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 5c. per lb.
Orange peel, Haitian, 1c. per lb.
Oregon fir balsam, 30c. per lb.
Savoy, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Tonka beans, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Oregano, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Safflower, 5c. per lb.
Tonga, 50%, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 26, 1951
102.53	102.20	100.25	116.47

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Oct. 17

New York

Cassia, 82 bales: insect infested.
Celery seed, 2 lots, 72 bags: live insects.
Coriander seed, 2 lots, 836 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 35 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Saccharin, 61 drums: not USP.
Sodium Pentothal, 3 lots, 6,670 boxes: no warning statement; dangerous drug.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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some weeks ago. Demand was said to be good against a supply position that was not too good, and current inventories had to be replaced with higher cost material.

Catnip—Southern leaves were still priced in the range of 65 to 70 cents per pound, but reports from primary markets indicated that there was very little catnip in warehouses, considering that this is a tonnage item.

Grindella Robusta—Recent weeks have seen a strengthening of this market, and by last week price advances had been made, bringing the item to 38 to 40 cents per pound in bales. Supplies for the months ahead were said to present a somewhat bleak picture.

Liverwort—The crop was short this year, but as yet prices were unchanged from the 65 to 66 cents per pound prevailing over recent weeks. A stronger market position, in view of known shortages, was likely to develop.

Peppermint—There was reported some scarcity of new crop peppermint leaves of good quality. Since peppermint leaves are largely bought on the basis of color and leaf perfection, in which imported leaves are generally considered superior to domestic production, the quality leaves are the ones in short supply. The European high quality leaves are scarce and priced almost out of the market, which throws an added demand on the domestic item. Domestic leaves were firmly priced at 65 to 66 cents per pound, while the imported leaves were only quoted nominally at $1.05 per pound.

Savory—Spanish material moved in a fairly strong market, and recent shipments have been commanding prices that are higher, quotations creeping up usually 1 cent at a time, reflecting the continuing higher replacement costs. By last week prices ranged from 14 to 16 cents per pound.

Uva Ursi—Leaves in bales were quoted at 12 to 14 cents per pound last week, up 2 cents per pound from former levels, in a market which was said to have gained considerable strength since the Summer months.

Witch Hazel—The domestic market continued at 19 to 20 cents per pound, with dealers able to take care of spot shipment. However, a rather sharp supply shortage was reported in primary markets, and since this is a large export item to French consumers, domestic supplies could become pinched.

Roots

Berberis Aquafolium—The stronger tone in this market was reflected in the higher prices currently being quoted. Bales were listed at 32 to 35 cents per pound. Back of the recent upward price trend was the scarcity of the item in this year's crop gatherings.

Beth—This root maintained a firm price position of 40 to 41 cents per pound. Shortages reported in primary markets had not as yet filtered back through dealers to consumers in sufficient strengthened demand to produce a price boost, but the potential was definitely there.

Cohosh—Domestic production of blue roots was definitely off this season and reported to be below the estimated consumption, indicating a shortage which dealers and consumers were likely to experience in the months ahead. Blue was firmly priced last week at 17 to 18 cents per pound, a level of prices likely to hold for a while, but not for too long. Black roots were quoted at 22 to 25 cents.

Serpentinia—The hard labor of digging and low offered prices, resulted in insufficient gatherers to bring in an adequate amount of this item this season. The result was a basic shortage of supply which is more likely to make itself felt a little later in the year when the cushion of dealer inventories has worn thin. Prices were firm at $4.90 per pound.

Tonga—The 50 percent bark, 50 percent vine material on the current market was quoted at 60 to 62 cents per pound, being one of the few items in this market to decline in price, rather than increase. Former schedules listed the item at 65 to 66 cents per pound.

Seeds

Celery—French seed was steady at 38 to 38½ cents per pound, while Indian was firm at 26 to 26½ cents. Trading was described as fair but no inclination toward the brisk side.

Spices

Cassia—Buds were last week quoted at 65 to 70 cents per pound, some 10 cents per pound higher than former schedules. Other cassia materials, such as Batavian and Chinese materials were unchanged in price from schedules prevailing the previous week.

Paprika—The spot stocks were virtually exhausted, but news from Spain indicated that some shipments might soon be released. Some Czech stuff has filled the gap meanwhile, but is almost all gone.

Pepper—Higher replacement cost materials kept this market advancing last week. Spot black pepper at the mid-week was quoted at $1.75 to $1.77 per pound, as against $1.72 the week before. October Lampong shipments were quoted at $1.42, and November Lampongs at $1.37.

There was little or no change in the red pepper market from the stringent conditions that prevailed over the last few weeks, almost all grades being tight, and most grades not available at all. White pepper was steady and unchanged by the mid-week. With the increasing price pattern on black pepper, the price differential between white and black was more and more in favor of white pepper, and was having the effect of increasing the demand for white.

If India maintains its apparently unalterable price attitude on pepper, despite Indonesian competition and low October purchases, there is little prospect for any November correction of the present high price level on black pepper.

Hydrazine Plant Completed By Fairmount Chemical Co.

Fairmount Chemical Company has reported the completion of a new hydrazine plant on a three-acre plot at 117 Blanchard street, Newark, N. J. The new unit, which, it is said, will substantially increase Fairmount's hydrazine production capacity, has been in operation for several weeks. The new plant manufactures hydrazine base, hydrazine hydrate and hydrazine sulphate, in addition to several lesser-known salts of hydrazine, including hydrazine hydrobromide and hydrazine hydrochloride.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The pace of business was noticeably brisker last week in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. Many manufacturers who had noted apathy on the part of consumers toward some items now found that demand was increased on a considerable number of these same items. Interest was greater in most of those oils required in the cosmetics and toiletries industries. However, in spite of increased activity on the market, some oils were in a considerably depressed price position. Lemongrass oil dropped to the lowest level it had reached during the year, distress lots selling below the lowest prices considered by growers as the minimum for a profit. Orange oil continued the downward trend noted for it a week ago with declines in both distilled and expressed oils, as well as a sizable drop in the price of sesquiterpeneless oil. These and other price declines brought the price index to 167.05, down by 3.59 points.

Lower replacement costs permitted reductions in the prices of neroli petale and pimento berry oils. Both of these oils were said to be in easier demand. Peppermint oil continued its downward trend with further reductions on spot sales for both natural and redistilled oils. Reduced prices were found on ylang-ylang oil, although it was noted that the quotations were nominal in the face of depleted stocks. Dalmatian sage oil was reported at a slightly lowered price, while very slight drops were registered for ocotea cymbarum and apricot kernel oils.

Not all of the week's price changes were in a downward direction. The price of native cananga oil made a substantial rise when a previous low quotation was withdrawn. Cubeb oil was found at a higher price as a result of an upward shift in the prices of the raw material. Dillweed oil was quoted at a slightly higher price although it has exhibited a tendency toward steadiness in the past. There were no price changes in the aromatics market. Production was said to be covering consumers' needs without difficulty.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oil, cananga, native, $2.25 per lb.
Cubeb, 60c. per lb.
Dillweed, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oil, apricot kernel, 1c. per lb.
Coriander, $1 per lb.
Geranium, Algerian, 25c. per lb.
Lemon, California, 15c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 25c. per lb.
Neroli, petale, $5 per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 2c. per lb.
Orange, sweet, distilled, 10c. per lb.
Expressed, California, 35c. per lb.
Florida, 20c. per lb.
Sesquiterpeneless, $25 per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 35c. per lb.
Redistilled 60c. per lb.
Pimento berry, 5c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb.
Ylang-ylang, extra, $14.75 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 26, 1951
167.05	170.64	170.40	211.19

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Apricot kernel—Spot offers of as low as 34c. per pound were made during the week for this oil. The price was 1c. lower than the previous week's lowest price and was the second consecutive price decline recorded for the oil. The market has been described as a very weak one, with a large supply of the oil available and a relatively quiet inquiry being made for it.

Cananga—The price range for native oil narrowed when the previous low offer was withdrawn by the source making it. The week's new lowest quotation was $11 per pound, $2.25 higher than the former low price. Although some dealers reported depleted stocks and were unable to quote on the oil, others reported good inventories. Demand for the oil could, it appeared, be satisfied without difficulty. Rectified oil was without change, being available from $11 per pound.

Cedarleaf—Although the domestic oil remained available from one source at $2.25 per pound, it was being priced higher by many manufacturers. The opinion in the trade in regard to the price situation for this oil was that higher labor costs were making a rise in prices inevitable. The extent of the predicted price increase was, as yet, impossible to determine.

Citronella—Spot prices for both Ceylon and Java oil held steady even though supplies were described as ample and demand in past weeks as not particularly active. Ceylon oil could be purchased from 55c. to 90c. per pound and Java type oil from 45c. to 85c. per pound. A great deal more consumer demand, it was thought, could be met easily from the supplies currently available.

Clove—The high level reached by prices for this oil has not been reduced. With the difficulty arising from the high cost of buds, there was little relief that could be expected in the immediate future. It was the opinion of most manufacturers that replacement would continue at the present high rate and that lower prices could not be effected unless the situation was considerably changed.

Coriander—A price of $1 per pound lower than had been noted previously was quoted for this oil, bringing the low offer down to $22 per pound. Whether this downward shift would be followed by other price reductions in the oil was questionable, as the somewhat poorer crop that was gathered this year might easily prevent a lower shipping price or replacement. The market generally has shown a firm tone of late and this could not be expected to change suddenly.

Cubeb—A sizeable price increase was recorded for this oil when the low price at which it had been available was raised 60c., putting it up to $5.85 per pound. Such an increase was necessary because of the increased cost of the raw material, it was reported by those in the trade. However, since the item was not a large one, it appeared unlikely that the higher price would be felt widely.

Dillweed—The previous low offer for this oil was raised 15c. to make it $3.65 per pound. The slight upward shift in the price range came about in spite of the large yield of the recently gathered crop. Inquiry has been good and was expected to be maintained at the same level for some time.

Garlic—The tight supply situation of this oil was unrelieved during the past week and appeared, in fact, to be becoming more acute. Many price quotations for the oil were considered to be merely nominal, since offerings were in a great number of instances restricted. A low offer of $7.25 was maintained in the past week, but a price as low as this one was not representive of the majority of offers.

Ginger—There have been no recent price changes for this oil, although it has remained in none too plentiful supply on the market. Replacement costs were said to be unchanged from those of recent weeks. However, the possibility existed that the market would be affected by the lower yields reported from recent distillations.

Grapefruit—With current inquiry reported to be good and stocks not high enough to satisfy it, the situation of tightness that has characterized this oil for some time was unrelieved. Prices held firm, ranging from $2.50 to $2.75 per pound. Little change in the immediate future was expected by manufacturers.

Lemon—A quotation of $5.85 per pound for California oil, reported during the past week, lowered the price range by 15c. per pound. The oil was available from $5.85 to $6 per pound, depending upon maker. This week's price dip was effected in spite of the fact that supplies have been somewhat tight of late. Consumer interest remained good. Italian oil could be purchased at the same prices as in recent weeks and was available in sufficient quantities for most average demands.

Lemongrass—Price quotations ranging from $1 to $1.40 per pound were reported during the week, but these prices indicated only part of the price picture for the oil, as spot offers in a considerably lower category were becoming the rule. The weakness of the oil showed no trend toward improvement. Stocks were high and inquiry has remained light. The depressed price situation was further aggravated by continued low replacement costs.

Neroli—Petale oil prices declined when a low offer of $40 per pound was received. This price was $5 below the lowest price recorded earlier, and was said to reflect easier replacement costs. The lowered price was said to have resulted, as well, from the light demand for the oil that has been felt of late. French oil was priced from $216 per pound and was generally obtainable in good amounts.

Orange—The market for distilled oil showed continued weakness as it was offered from 70c. per pound, a drop of ten cents from the previous week's low offer. The material was plentiful, many current

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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offerings being in the distressed category. Prices were weak for expressed oils as well. California was priced from $1.00 to $1.75 per pound, depending upon brand, while Florida oil was offered at prices ranging from $1.00 per pound. Domestic oil generally was in good supply that remained ahead of current market demand and threatened to keep the price position considerably depressed from its stand of the recent past. Following the trend of both distilled and expressed oils, sesquiterpeneless was available at lowered prices. It was priced from $150 per pound, $25 less than formerly. Further reductions on this material were said by some observers in the trade to be likely, as the full effect of recent price reductions in the other oils was felt.

Peppermint—Redistilled oil was available at 35c. below the previous low price as a result of an offer at $6.25 per pound. There was a marked downward trend for this oil throughout the market, with prices reported shaded considerably on spot offers. The direct cause of the weakening price structure was an oversupply of the material, for at the present it was said to greatly exceed demands.

Pimento—Berry oil dropped to a low price of $4.65 per pound, a price 5c. below the low quoted previously. The material was said to be in good supply while demand was no higher than the average for this time of year. As another factor affecting the price position, lower replacement costs were cited by manufacturers. The oil gave evidence of being in satisfactory supply for all requiring it for the foreseeable future.

Spearmint—In spite of a market that has been considered as consistently stable the year around, this oil showed a tendency to weaken. Some spot prices were reported as lower than the current quotations of $7.75 to $9 per pound. Supplies were available on the market in large quantities and could satisfy considerably greater inquiry that was noted in the past weeks.

Wintergreen—The market for Southern oil began showing a firmer note. It was the expected result of the season, when colder weather effected a lower yield from crops. Demand has held steady and was expected to remain at a good level by most manufacturers. Prices ranged from $3.75 for Southern oil and from $5.75 for Northern. Synthetic oil was readily available from 50c. per pound.

Wormseed—Priced at $8 to $9.25 per pound this oil was considered by most dealers to be in an unnaturally high position. Many attributed this fact to a certain degree to the fact that the oil was rather tightly held at the origin. It was thought that as a result prices might come down in the future, although there were as yet no instances in effect.

Ylang-ylang—Bourbon oil was priced from $18 per pound, unchanged from its position of previous weeks, while the extra material was available from $25, lower by $14.75 than the minimum quotation previously in effect. The new low offer for the extra oil, however, was said to be a nominal offer. Madagascar oil was practically unavailable on the market, as it has been for quite some time, and even nominal prices for it were not quoted.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Propionate—This market remained untroubled. A comfortable supply was available and was well able to satisfy the limited needs of consumers. Prices remained unchanged from those in effect in past weeks. Quotations ranged from $1.35 to $1.85 per pound.

Citral—The material was available at the recently reduced price of $3.40 per pound, with other quotations up to $3.75 per pound. The reduction followed upon the weak price situation in the lemongrass market, a situation that has continued unrelieved. With quantities of the basic raw material available, there was no end in sight for the present good supply situation. Consumers were said to have responded to the favorable price position with an active demand.

Coumarin—This material was available at prices ranging from $2.94 to $3.15 per pound, depending upon quantity and producer. Supplies were said to be adequate for the current rate of demand. Powered material was priced from $3.20 to $3.25 per pound.

Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—The market was easily able to satisfy the small demand for this material. It was available at prices unchanged from those in effect earlier, ranging from $2.25 to $7.50 per pound. Since there was no indication that the small needs of the market would increase, the consumer was in a good position for the delivery of his requirements.

Musk—All grades of the synthetic material were in sufficient supply to satify the requirements of the market. Prices remained steady and without variation as they had in the past months and showed no indication of moving in either direction. Natural grains were available in rather small quantities, but these amounts were sufficient for a consistently small demand.

Yara Yara—No difficulty was reported by manufacturers in meeting the demands of the market for this material. Production was maintained at a good rate. Prices held steady at the level of past weeks, ranging between $2.25 and $2.65 per pound. Demand was reported to be steady and of expected size.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Lead oxides were reduced for the third consecutive week as the price of metal showed further weakness under stress of foreign competition. Red lead, litharge, and orange mineral were affected by the reduction. The orange grades of shellac were reduced through the forces of competition in the American market. Lemon No. 1, No. 2, Superfine, and TN grades were reduced in last week's activity. The single price advance was found in red vermilion quicksilver.

The market for zinc metal showed some signs of price weakness last week, focusing the attention of oxide producers on the developments in the metal's market. Demand for zinc oxide was still good. Producers were moving the material right along.

Synthetic resin producers continued to report good activity. One source stated that there is some price variation in the present market as a result of the most recent advances in schedules. Alkyds were still going strong, according to one source. There has been some pickup in the market for maleics. The improvement here, was attributed to the pickup in the furniture business. Supply of maleics was adequate for current consumer requirements. Nitrocellulose has been moving along very well. Demand for guncotton has been strong because of the Korean War. Increases were noted for nitrocellulose from finishes. Phenolics were moving well. Aside from the shortage of paraphenylphenol derived resins, pure and modified phenolics were in an adequate supply position, as were most other resins.

Natural gums have shown some improvement in the past week or ten days. Orders were coming in a little more frequently. Prices were firm. Supplies were adequate for the demand. The reductions in orange grades of shellac were felt to be results of current competition rather than changes in the Calcutta market. Demand for orange grades was spotty, a source said, while bleached grades were steadier. The market for imported casein was very quiet last week. It was said that the mills were in a much better supply position than they were a few months ago. Buying during the first part of the current quota allotment was heavy and importers believe that most of the license quotas are already used up.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Lead, red, 95%, ½c. per lb.
97%, ½c. per lb.
98%, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, ½c. per lb.
Shellac, Lemon No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Lemon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.
TN, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 26, 1951
88.43	88.43	88.44	101.71

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Prime Pigments

Lead, Red—Price schedules of this lead oxide were cut ½c. per pound last week. This was the third reduction in as many weeks, resulting in an overall decrease of 2½c. in quotations of this pigment.

Current schedules for the 95 percent material in carlots were 16¼c. per pound, and 17¼c. per pound in less than carlots. The 97 percent material became 16½c. per pound, in carlots, and 17½c. per pound for less than carlots. Carloads of the 98 percent grade were 16¾c. per pound, and less than carloads were 17¾c. per pound.

Litharge—The market for this oxide was reduced ½c. per pound last week, following the downward trend of the metal. It was said that the break in the London market, and increased foreign competition were influencing factors in recent reductions in lead schedules. The more favorable metal prices have resulted in a total of 2½c. decline in lead oxide prices in the past three weeks.

Current quotations of litharge commercial powder were 15¼c. per pound in carlots, and 16¼c. per pound in less than carlots.

Orange Mineral—The reduction in lead metal was also reflected in this market last week. Prices quoted by producers were ½c. lower than previous weeks. Current schedules were at 19.6c. per pound for less than carlots.

Red Vermilion, Quicksilver—The price of this special pigment was advanced 3c. per pound last week. Current quotations were at $3.57 per pound. Demand was said to be fair.

Zinc Oxide — Producers were watching the market for zinc metal rather closely. A certain amount of price weakness was apparent in zinc futures, it was said. Suppliers of the oxide were waiting to see what trend might develop before they announced any plans for this pigment.

Demand for zinc oxide was reported to be good. The material has been moving right along and producers looked at the activity in the market with some satisfaction. Supplies were adequate to take care of current needs of consumers.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Producers continued to report that these resins were moving very well. It was said that there was some variation in the price schedules because of the advance by one or two producers early in September. At the time of the advance, one producer advanced schedules between 10 and 15 percent across the board in an attempt to put synthetics on a paying basis. However, other producers followed with an advance of one or two cents in most instances. It was said that the subsequent price situation was one in which prices were a bit upset. However, alkyds were moving well, and looked good for some time, according to several producers.

Maleics—There has been some pickup in the market for these resins because the furniture business has picked up, one source stated. Producers were currently moving the material right along. Prices have been unchanged during the past week. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate the present demand.

Nitrocellulose—A producer reported that this material was moving very well. Demand for guncotton has been very strong and was expected to be sustained as long as the heavy fighting in Korea keeps up.

It was said that demand for finishes has seen some improvement, and was reflected in this market. Prices were unchanged, and were not expected to be revised in the near future.

Phenolics—These resins have been moving along fairly well. There were no particular problems with supplies of pure penolics or modified phenolics, other than the shortage in paraphenylphenol derived resins. Paraphenylphenolics were in short supply principally because of large government requirements. Phenolics used to make laminating adhesives have seen recent increases in demand and were moving well.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The market for imported material was described by one source as being exceptionally quiet during the past week or more. It was said that the mills are well supplied and were holding back on orders. However, there was still some business being done, one source reported sales for December and January deliveries. It was said that the future did not look too bad as long as the mills were willing to buy ahead. The price of Argentine spot material was fairly close to levels established the previous week, although it was difficult to accurately determine since not too much material was available.

Importers estimated that about 80 percent of the present quotas were already used, making it difficult to tell what prices would be when material was to be had.

It was said that domestic material was getting a bit tight, but the prices were not advancing because of the lower quotations of imported material.

Chlorinated Paraffin—Activity in this market has been fair. However, demand for mildew proofing has not been as good as the demand for waterproofing in chlorinated rubber, it was said. Prices were

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table is from the Bureau of Census, indicates total factory shipments of paint, varnish and lacquer in August as compared to July.

	August	July*
Total sales	$113,302,000	$111,093,000
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	72,308,000	74,285,000
Industrial sales, total	40,994,000	36,808,000
Paint and varnish	31,752,000	28,796,000
Lacquer	9,242,000	8,012,000

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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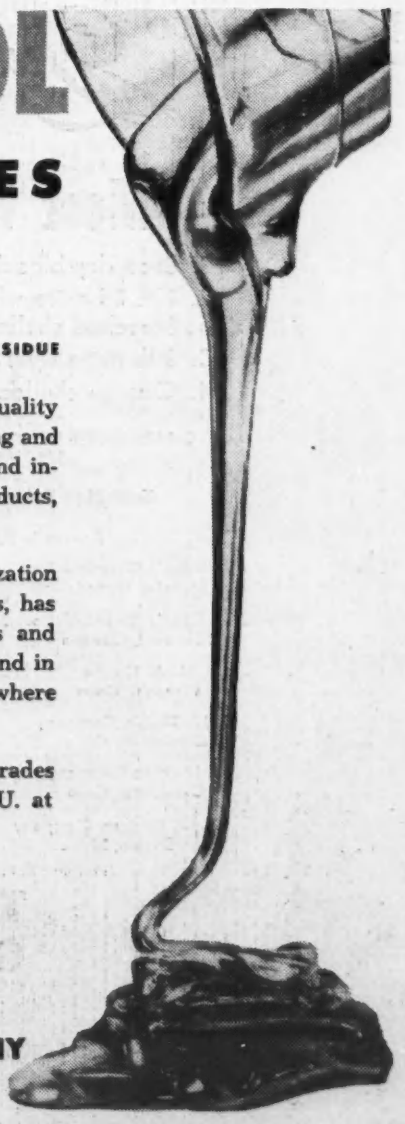

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unchanged from their previously established levels.

Chlorinated Rubber—A source reported that demand in this market has been very heavy. There were no problems in supplying the material for consumers at present. It was said that adequate inventories were built up during the slower summer months. Lately orders were coming in at a heavy clip and the inventories were welcomed by producers. The current levels of demand were approaching the capacity of producers ability to make the material. It was said that large government orders for chlorinated rubber foi waterproofing were expected to keep this market going strong for a while.

Synthetic Adhesives—The following information relates to the softwood plywood industry and is from a report of the Bureau of Census. Figures represent dry basis, expressed in pounds.

Consumption

	August	July*
Casein glue	[1]	[1]
Soybean glue	5,041,000	4,062,000
Urea resins glue	465,000	305,000
Phenolic resins glue	2,551,000	1,872,000
Other glues	[1]922,000	[1]799,000
Total	8,979,000	7,038,000

Stocks

	August	July*
Casein glue	[1]	[1]
Soybean glue	2,836,000	4,320,000
Urea resins glue	580,000	278,000
Phenolic resins glue	1,732,000	1,556,000
Other glues	[1]480,000	[1]1,043,000
Total	5,628,000	7,197,000

* Revised.
[1] Casein combined with "Other" to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Naval Stores

Production of naval stores in Mexico has increased approximately 10 percent in each of the past few years, the Department of Commerce reported. However, the slack demand is hurting producers and they have decided to cut back production by an undetermined percentage for the harvest beginning in November of this year. The amount to be produced will depend upon world market conditions.

Dipentene—According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics production in September was 3,290 50-gallon barrels, compared with 2,980 barrels in August, and 3,410 barrels in September, 1951. In the six months between April 1 and September 30, production was 17,610 barrels, as against 19,390 barrels during the similar period last year.

Pine Oil—Production in September was 12,320 50-gallon barrels, according to information received from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In comparison, August output was 10,460 barrels, and production in September, 1951 was 14,230 barrels. Between April 1 and September 30, 69,730 barrels were produced, while 88,410 barrels were put out during the corresponding period last year.

Rosin — Total production of gum and wood rosin during September was 147,530 520-pound drums, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. August output, in comparison, was 153,730 drums, and production was 177,560 drums in September 1951. The total for the period, April 1 to September 30, was 938,430 drums this year, and 1,129,780 drums during the same period last year.

Although a substantial amount of rosin had been booked for export from France in July and August, 1952, to Brazil, the United Kingdom, Germany and other destinations, according to the Department of Commerce, only 250 metric tons were shipped by September.

A good potential market exists in countries where dollar exchanges is short, but the high prices of French rosin may hamper export trade.

Turpentine—According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, total output of gum and wood turpentine in September

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was 48,170 50-gallon barrels, compared with 51,590 barrels in August, and 57,240 barrels during September, 1951.

The total for the six month period, April 1 to September 30, was 327,320 barrels. During the same period last year, 381,040 barrels were produced.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
D	...	...	...	...	7.24*
E	...	...	...	7.32*	7.24*
F	...	...	...	7.20‡	...
G	...	...	7.32*	...	...
K	7.36*	7.20‡	...	...	...
M	...	7.20‡	7.30*‡	...	7.36*
N	7.34*‡	7.20‡	7.31*‡	...	7.40*
WG	7.45*†	...	...	...	7.45*
WW, X	7.50‡	7.68*	7.79*	7.70*	7.69*

Sales, USDA

	665*	347*	1,096*	677*	...

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	19	15	588	...	...
Shipments	...	116	...	...	...
Stocks	9,435	9,334	9,922	9,922	9,922

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B-N, $8.35; WG, $8.50; WW, $8.80.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	5.41*	5.16*	...	4.15†	5.25*†
M	...	7.15*	...	...	...
WG	...	7.40*	...	...	...
WW	...	7.55*	...	...	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.534†	...	.535†	.534†	...
Sales	18,000§	...	4,000§	16,000§	...

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	369	200	46	...	77
Shipments	115	...	264	...	100
Stocks	2,334	2,534	2,316	2,316	2,293

New York Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l., 73½c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

.44†	.44†	...	.44†	...

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. §Carlots. ‖Gallons.

Natural Resins

The market for the gums has shown a little improvement during the past week or ten days, one source stated. These materials have been moving a little better than they did during the slow summer months. Prices have remained at their previously established levels. It was added, that prices were firm and no particular revisions were expected. Supplies seemed to be adequate for the current demand. No shortages were anticipated unless some unusually heavy demands develop suddenly. The supply at the sources was also ample for current needs.

Shellac—The Calcutta market was not too active, although there were fractional changes here and there, one source stated. There was some softness in prices of orange grades indicated last week. Importers felt that declines in a few quotations were more a result of competition than changes in market conditions.

A decline of 1c. for lemon No. 1 and a narrowing of the price range, resulted in quotations between 32c. and 34c. per pound for that grade. Lemon No. 2 dropped 1c. to become 29c. to 32c. per pound. Superfine was 1c. lower at 28c. to 30c. per pound. And TN became 26c. to 27c. per pound. Prices of bleached grades were unchanged. Activity for the bleached grades was said to be fairly steady, while orange grades were spotty.

Vose Retires From Cabot; Cisneros Named Successor

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has announced the retirement of Charles E. Vose, who recently completed his twenty-seventh year of active service as traffic manager for the Cabot companies. He will continue to be associated with Cabot as a traffic consultant.

Appointed to succeed Mr. Vose is Lee Cisneros, formerly with the traffic department of Cabot Carbon Company, a Texas subsidiary, and for the past two years assistant traffic manager under Mr. Vose, with offices at Boston headquarters. Mr. Vose at one time operated the Vose School of Transportation and also taught a course in transportation at the Massachusetts State Extension School. In 1929, he was admitted to practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SPI Meeting November 13

Plastics molders in the New York area will hold their second regional meeting, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, November 13, in New York. Pension plans, insurance on molds and production control system will be discussed. In addition a sales contract form will be considered and a proposal discussed for the gathering of more specific statistics on this branch of the plastics industry.

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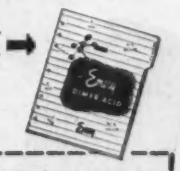

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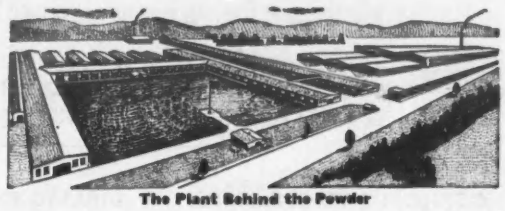
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Baltimore Paint Club Installs New Officers

The Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has installed the following officers for the 1952-53 term:—President, Eugene L. O'Brien, O'Brien Corporation; first vice-president, A. A. Shuger, Baltimore Paint & Color Works; second vice-president, Fred L. Neesemann, Fred Neesemann & Co.; secretary, A. B. Kohl, A. B. Kohl Sales Company, and treasurer, A. L. Franklin, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Serving on the executive committee along with the officers and the retiring president, A. L. Smith, of H. B. Davis Company, will be:—C. Burch Athey, C. M. Athey Paint Company; E. F. Bruning, Bruning Bros., Inc.; Leon S. Hanline, Hanline Brothers; Herbert Hammond, and Frank A. Warner, jr., Warner-Graham Company.

CDIC Paint Technicians Name Committee Chairmen

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club has announced the appointment of committee chairmen for the coming year.

They are:—Program, Walter Ziegler, R. A. Becker Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; methods and control, E. R. Mueller, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio; technical, Carl Opp, Interchemical Corporation, Cincinnati; production, George Schutte and W. C. Kentner, Dean & Barry Company, Columbus; publicity, A. F. Dorton, jr., Hanna Industrial Finishes, Columbus; Educational, F. J. Haniewich, Hanna Industrial Finishes, and Mr. Mueller; membership, Harry Pansing, and nominating, A. C. Lewis, Lilly Varnish Company, Indianapolis, Ind., and J. M. Purdy, Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Dow Names Merchants Agent

The New York branch office of the Merchants Chemical Company has been appointed distributor of methyl cellulose produced by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. This is sold under the trade name of "Methocel." Shipments for the New York area can now be made from local stocks. "Methocel" is handled also by Merchants Chemical, branches in Chicago, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wisc.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Install Officers Nov. 6

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will install its new officers at its next meeting, to be held November 6 at the Building Trades Employers' Association, 2 Park avenue, New York. The club's new year begins November 1, and officers elected in May (OPD, 5/12/52) will assume their posts at the November meeting. In addition, the organization's committees will review their activities during the past year and motion pictures of the club's June outing will be presented by Irving Flaumenhaft, chairman of the photography committee. Dinner is scheduled for 6:30 p.m.

Standard Ultramarine Renamed

Standard Ultramarine Company, Huntington, W. Va., has changed its corporate title to the Standard Ultramarine & Color Company. The name change was made, it was said, because of the wide variety of pigments now offered by the company in addition to ultramarine blue.

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CCC Closes Deal to Buy 35 Peanut Storage Units

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation has completed contracts for the purchase of thirty-five grain storage structures for use in the peanut-producing area of the state of Virginia so that farmers there can participate in the peanut price support program.

Contracts have been completed in accordance with terms and conditions of an announcement issued by the department last month. The successful bidders were Friend & Co., of Petersburg, Va., and Chesterfield Construction Company, of Richmond, Va. The structures will be forty by one hundred feet each and will have a total grain storage capacity of approximately 1,337,000 bushels. The cost to CCC per structure on a complete and erected basis ranges from $10,789 to $12,000 depending on the site, and the average cost per bushel is approximately 29.5 cents. The structures will be located at these Virginia points:—Disputanta, Dendron, Emporia, Holland, Isle of Wight, Newsoms, Sedley and Sussex.

Nat'l Gypsum Appoints Penniman to Paint Post

The National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the promotion of John G. Penniman, jr., from the position of assistant supervisor of paint research at its Trenton Research Laboratory to that of paint production engineer with headquarters at the company's executive offices.

Mr. Penniman was previously with Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., in the production, quality control and research departments. At National Gypsum, he will work under the supervision of I. J. Dyson, production manager in charge of National Gypsum's eight paint plants which were recently acquired in the merger of Wesco with National Gypsum.

Glidden Assigns Ketcham

Appointment of Collins M. Ketcham as staff assistant in the general engineering department of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been announced by D. N. Burruss, jr., director of engineering. Mr. Ketcham joined Glidden last year as an engineering assistant at the company's Elmhurst, L. I., plant. He joined E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in 1940 as a special study engineer. In 1943 he became assistant general superintendent of the vegetable oil refinery and margarine operations of Wilson & Co., Chicago. From 1948 until last year he served as general superintendent of a large vegetable oil refinery and margarine plant in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Amer. Gilsonite Opening New York Sales Office

American Gilsonite Company is opening national sales offices in New York, with Aaron P. Dowler, former vice-president of Cork Insulation Company, New York, as general sales manager, it has been announced by Ernest F. Goodner, president, American Gilsonite, which is owned by Standard Oil Company of California and Barber Oil Company, will continue to headquarter in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Pitts. Plate Names Castator Brush Division Sales Mgr.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has named Alan B. Castator general sales manager of its brush division factories at Baltimore, Md. Associated with Pittsburgh Plate since 1931, Mr. Castator previously served in sales capacities at Philadelphia, as manager of the Atlantic City, N. J., store, and during the past five years as assistant manager at the Detroit, Mich., warehouse.

Delanium Names Hainge

Robert F. Hainge has joined the sales staff of Delanium Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Hainge will handle the sale of Delanium graphite cubic heat exchangers, "Paragrid" absorption towers and other carbon products. He was previously associated with Graham Manufacturing Company, New York, in heat exchanger and air ejector sales for twelve years.

Rhodes & Co. Elects Officers

James H. Rhodes & Co., Chicago, has elected Howard W. Heggem vice-president and controller and Robert B. Sullivan vice-president in charge of eastern sales. Mr. Heggem has been with Rhodes for four years, while Mr. Sullivan joined the company in 1940.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the continued strength in coconut oil and copra. Demand was keen and with offerings scarce due to typhoon damage. Higher cost of oil raised the price of coconut fatty acid. Peanut oil also was sharply higher due to the scarcity of oil in the South and the uncertainty of peanut releases for crushing by the government until after the turn of the year. Cottonseed and soybean oils remained steady.

There was no improvement in demand for drying oils. Trading was slow and offerings quite liberal. Tung oil was softer and off fractionally for nearby and forward delivery. Linseed oil was inactive and quotably unchanged, though carlots were available at slight discount. Oiticica oil continued steady, despite limited demand. Refined fish oil became steadier and the early fractional price decline was nullified.

Increased export demand for tallow and greases improved the tone of this market. Trading was fairly active for export at premiums, while soapers purchased sizable lots at unchanged quotations.

Prices of fats and oils should show a steady or slightly higher trend in 1952-53 in contrast to the sharp decline during the first half of the previous season, it was predicted by the Department of Agriculture. Supplies of these commodities are expected to be close to last year's record level, according to the department. Total production of fats and oils in the year beginning October 1, 1952 is estimated at 11,800,000,000 pounds, including the oil equivalent of oil seeds exported for crushing. This is about 400,000,000 pounds below last year's high output. The entire decline is expected to be in food fats.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acid, coconut fatty, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $20 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., ½c. to ¾c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, ref., alkali, ¼c. per lb.
clarified, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, crude No. 3, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, linseed, 2/10c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Wax, carnauba yellow, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 26, 1951
117.07	113.15	109.30	133.31

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Market was unchanged and steady. Trading was restricted to actual needs.

Coconut—Crude continued strong, and higher with sales reported at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, October shipment and November at 13½c. Reports of heavy typhoon damage boosted prices to 14½c. for prompt and 14¼c. November-December. The New York market was nominal at 15¾c.

Copra—Trend of prices continued upwards and trading took place at $185 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Typhoon damage jumped shipments to $200.

Corn—This market was steady. Crude was sold at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 14⅜c. asked. Refined was held at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in cottonseed oil futures continued to lag last week. Selling pressure was light and trade interests continued to absorb prompt deliveries. Market was firm, reflecting additional tenders of oil to the government, which practically eliminated hedging sales. Trade estimates of oil placed under government loan were increased to about 3,000 tankcars of new crop oil, plus 2,000 tankcars of old crop. Soybean oil and other competing vegetable oils have been stiffened by cottonseed oil support program. Some spread trading was noted in the selling of cottonseed oil futures against purchases of soybean oil futures. The advance of crude oil stiffened refined cash oil which advanced to 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Crude oil became unsettled and nominal at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley. In Texas, trading took place at 13½c. tankcars.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Oct. 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
November	2	16.40	16.30	16.15@16.21
December	329	16.42	16.17	16.19S
March	243	16.50	16.27	16.29S
May	222	16.50	16.30	16.32@16.35
July	58	16.53	16.33	16.33@16.35
September	2	15.70	15.70	15.65@15.72

Total sales, 856 contracts.

Memphis.—Some soybean oil trading at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills through June and crude cottonseed oil at 13¾c., same basis. Cottonseed meal offerings fairly liberal in southeast and light in the Valley and western states. General demand improving. Soybean meal in good supply this section, with prices considerably below ceiling, plus Decatur freight charges to southern mills.

Linseed—Activity in this market was confined to steady withdrawal of oil against former contracts. Of late consumers have taken a good volume against orders. New business was limited to small lots for actual needs. Interest in later requirements continued quiet. Consumers were said to be covered for the balance of the year and in some instances for the first quarter next year. Raw oil was lower at 14.80c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 16.05c., tankcars, New York delivery.

Minneapolis.—While shipping directions and running time of flaxseed crushing plants were fairly good the past week, sales of raw linseed oil were extremely dull, processors reported. Raw oil was dropped to 14.8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Only scattered business was transacted with trade that normally makes such purchases at regular intervals.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	8,880,000	7,320,000
Since Sept. 1	70,800,000	67,020,000

Flaxseed — Trading was limited as crushers withdrew premiums for cash seed. Market was unsettled.

Minneapolis.—Crusher demand for cash flaxseed was slow the past week as storage space was well filled. Instead of offering premiums, flax buyers bid 3c. a bushel under the December future contract price for spot cash offerings. Purchases were made in a range of $4.05 to $4.08 a bushel throughout the week. Bookings on a spot basis totaled 94 cars and 50,000 bushels in trucklots, while to-arrive purchases amounted to 20 cars and in excess of 108,000 bushels in trucklots. Marketings of cash flaxseed at Minneapolis last week totaled 321 cars, as against 546 cars in the previous week and 810 cars in the same week last year. Shipments out of Minneapolis totaled 68 cars, compared with 107 cars in the preceding week and 60 cars a year ago.

Shipments and receipts of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	549,300	1,666,400	115,600	136,200
Since Sept. 1	8,845,600	11,246,400	1,070,450	1,457,100

Oiticica — Trading was reported quiet. Market was unchanged and steady. Refined oil ranged from 21½c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller, with most holders maintaining the higher figure. Drums were held at 23½c. to 24c. per pound, as to quantity. Less carlots were moved at the outside price.

Olive — Heavy arrivals and quiet demand unsettled the spot market. Prices were off, ranging from $2.30 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid depending upon quality and quantity. Interest in olive foots was spotty. Drums were quoted at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Arrivals totaled 2,200 drums at New York last week from Spain.

Palm — Trading was light and spotty. Market remained steady. Drums were held at 12.8c. per pound and tankcars, 11.1c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Peanut — Scarcity of stocks and improved demand stiffened this market. Crude oil was higher and sold at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for October-November shipment, with offerings held at 19c. Reports from the Southeast stated that only limited quantities of peanuts for crushing are expected to be released by the government until after the turn of the year. Refined oil was firmer and quoted at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Trading was more active for nearby and later delivery. Refined oil was steadier at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—Crude oil continued steady

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

and unchanged. October and November shipment was sold at 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. November-June was 10¾c. bid. Refined salad oil was firm at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Alkali refined and clarified were raised ¼c. per pound.

Price support of $2.56 per bushel, national average for 1953-crop soybeans was announced by the Department of Agriculture. This is the same support price for 1952-crop now being marketed. The support price for the 1953 crop is 90 percent of the September 15, 1952, soybeans parity price of $2.84 per bushel, and will be carried out through loans and purchase agreements available to producers from harvest time to January, 1954.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Oct. 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	7	10.84	10.70	10.70S
March	54	10.85	10.75	10.68@10.73
May	44	10.86	10.75	10.70@10.74
July	53	10.94	10.78	10.72@10.79

Total sales, 158 contracts.

Tung—Light trading was reported for forward delivery, while interest in prompt was slow. Market was easy and lower, with sales at 36¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York for December delivery. Nearby oil was quoted at 38c.; first half November, 37½c., and second half, 37c. per pound, tankcars. Drums, carlots were held at 39c. and smaller quantities at 40c. to 40½c. per pound, as to quantity. Arrivals totaled 320 tons at New York from the Argentine last week.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles, Oct. 24.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—Castor, USP, 27½c. per pound; No. 3, 27¼c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 34.1c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; unbodied, 32.6c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included. Coconut, crude, 13¾c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14⅜c. per pound; refined, 17.77c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude—13.75c. per pound, California; refined, 17¼c. per pound, California. Linseed, 16.3c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 19c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 22¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 10.875c. per pound, midwest; refined, 14¼c. per pound. Tung, 38c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Business was reported restricted to prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of tallow. Export inquiry was improved, but volume of trading was reported light. Choice white was quoted at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4⅛c.; house, 3⅞c. and brown, 3½c., same basis.

Lard—Market was easy and fractionally lower. Trading was reported spotty. Cash lard was quoted at 8⅞c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Improved export demand created a firmer tone. Trading for export took place at premiums, while soapers purchased sizable quantities of extra and fancy at unchanged quotations. Fancy was maintained at 5⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 5⅜c.; special, 5c. and No. 1, 4¾c., delivered.

Animal Oils

Consuming demand continued confined to limited quantities for actual needs. Grease and tallow oils were unchanged and steadier with the improved tone of greases and tallow. Neatsfoot oil also was in spotty request and quotably unchanged. Oleo oil was maintained at the recent advance, while oleo stearine was inactive and unsettled.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Interest in shipments was reported quiet. Stocks on spot were quoted at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined — Light pressed was steadier and early decline of ½c. was cancelled and tankcars were lifted to former level of 10½c. per pound, New York delivery and alkali refined 1c. higher. Trading was light and spotty. Crude menhaden oil was maintained at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, and 5½c., Gulf ports.

Crude tuna oil quotations remained nominal at 5c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, with trading inactive. Alaskan herring oil bid 6.75c. per pound, with last sales at the 7c., f.o.b. Seattle, Washington. Landings of mackerel have increased some the past week with crude oil bid 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Movement of menhaden oil for export have steadied this market with quotations 5½c.-6c. per pound, Gulf ports.

Sardine price agreement was reached October 18 at $75 per ton at canneries in San Pedro area, with first boats out the following Sunday night. Returns have been exceedingly poor, running 400-500 tons per night, and little hope left for a successful season in Southern

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California waters. Landings at San Pedro and Long Beach through October 21 total 854 tons compared to 51,165 tons for the same period

Fatty Acids

Demand for all fatty acids was more active as consumers placed a good volume of business for immediate and later requirements. Coconut fatty acid was firmer and advanced ¾c. per pound, reflecting the sharp increase in the cost of coconut oil. Other vegetable oil fatty acids were unchanged but steady with the firmness of basic oils. Red oil and stearic acid also were quotably unchanged and well held.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for meal for all shipments was poor; on the other hand, why should a mill sell at less than its ceiling price when it can tender the meal to the government at the ceiling. This is the attitude reflected by the oil mills in the Southeast, and will probably continue. Actual trading in meal in the Southeast, not including the Mississippi Valley, is $2 per ton under mill shipments, and offered by resellers. There does not seem to be any chance of the market fluctuating to any great extent because of the government support program.

Linseed Meal—Offerings of linseed meal were scarce at ceilings. Resale meal also in light supply.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal situation was tight and supplies were very scarce at the basic ceiling of $78 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Some offerings showed up at $80 a ton, bulk, through resellers, but even the jobbers had little for sale. The linseed meal trade still continued press for a better price level, one which would be more in line with the recent boost allowed on soybean meal. Shipping directions against old meal contracts continued brisk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	14,700,000	16,260,000
Since Sept. 1	106,020,000	113,620,000

Peanut Feed—There is hardly enough peanut feed in the Southeast to establish a market. A few isolated cars for November-December shipment have traded at $92 per ton f.o.b., mills, but the general asking price is from $92 to $94 per ton, sacked. The consensus is that the government will not release any volume of peanuts for crushing until after the first of the year.

Soybean Meal—The heavy movement of soybeans and the general slow feed demand has caused meal prices to stay from $5 to $7 per ton under the OPS ceiling of $87 per ton bulk, basis Decatur. Southeastern production meal was available at $80 per ton for October, $81 November, and $83 December f.o.b. Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee mill points, bulk basis, with $5 per ton sacking charge. Decatur basis meal was available at $80 October, $81 November/December, and $83 January forward. Feed manufacturers are buying very cautiously, especially on future shipments.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Prices were without change and steady for both crude and refined grades.

Carnauba—Trading improved last week. Consumers absorbed good sized lots of No. 3 crude and refined grades for prompt delivery. This created a steadier tone and lifted crude to 94c. to 95c. per pound, while refined was unchanged and at 98c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity. Yellow grades were inactive and easier. No. 1 was quoted at $1.24 to $1.26 per pound, and No. 2, $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, as to quantity. The Brazilian market remained firm and quotably unchanged.

Ouricury—Trading continued slow. Refined was unchanged and nominal at 74c. to 75c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Trendex Names O'Connell Executive Vice President

The Trendex Company, Memphis, Tenn., a subsidiary of National Dairy Products Corporation, has announced the appointment of W. J. O'Connell as executive vice-president.

Mr. O'Connell joined W. C. Hardesty & Co., in 1932, and in 1939 was elected vice-president and director in charge of its western operations. He later became vice-president of the Vegetable Oil Products Company, Wilmington, Calif., in charge of the fatty acid division, when that company acquired the western operations of Hardesty. He continued in that capacity until his present appointment.

Surface-Active Agents Data Offered

"Surface-Active Agents Find Widening Uses" is the title of a reprint of an article available from Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. The item describes the large number of non-ionic surface-active agents made possible by varying the polyhydric alcohols and fatty acids and discusses the chemical structure and physical properties of these agents.

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4—Ruggles-Coles Direct Heat Rotary Dryers — Class XF4 — 54" x 25', two Class XF 5' x 40'. Also L-B 2'7" x 10' Roto Louvre; three 3' x 50'; 5' x 30'; 5' x 50'; 6' x 40', 6' x 60', 7' x 70'; 4—6' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

PULVERIZERS: 3—#5047 Raymond High Side, 4 rolls, one mill equipped with "whizzer" type air classifier and oil journals; mill equipped with Raymond exhausters, cyclones and interconnecting piping, two 50 HP 3/60/2200V motors with each of two mills.

FILTERS: 2—#12 Sweetland Filters for 36 leaves on 4" c/c.

MISCELLANEOUS: 8—Pebble Mills, porcelain-lined, 5' dia. x 4'; 2—6' x 8', 800 gals. each.
6—Devine #28 Vac. Shelf Dryers, each 20 shelves 59" x 78", complete.
10—Shriver 42" x 42", Cast Iron Filter Presses, P & F, 18, 27, 36, 54 chambers, 1" cake.
16—Sperry—18" x 18", Cast Iron, P. & F. Filter Presses, closed del., 11 chambers.
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1—Fletcher 40" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless perforated basket, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 32", 26" Suspended Centrifugals, Monel perforated baskets, motor driven.
3—Buflovak 6' diameter Atmospheric and Vacuum Crystallizers.
3—Buflovak 5'x12' Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers.
3—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 17—59"x78" shelves.
2—Stokes 30"x8', 3'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4½'x50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Albright Nell 60"x80" Single Drum Dryer or Flaker.
1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3'x1', 4'x5', 8'x12', 11'6"x18' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
3—#7 Sweetland Filters with 27 leaves on 3" centers.
3—Shriver 36"x36" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 30 chambers, closed delivery.
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2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers. 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. vert. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; closed Jack. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
1,000 gal. vert. agit. Stainless Steel Tank.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals
4—Steel welded horiz. Tanks, 10,000 & 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe Pebble Mills, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50, 9 gals. & 4½ gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Lancaster size 3 Pan Mixer 7½ H.P.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 40 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
2—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump 250# WP.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

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GO PROSPECTING for YOUR Equipment NEEDS Below! FMC Guaranteed Rebuilts Will "Pan Out" for You, Too

100 C 102	Gaslin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect Evaporator complete with accessories; 58,200 sq. ft. heating surface.
3274	Swenson Quadruple effect Long Tube Evaporator; vertical film type with 5 vapor heads.
1000 C1	Long Tube Double Effect Evaporator with copper tubes, 2000 sq. ft.
1000 C3	Jos. Oates Copper Quadruple Effect Calandria Type; 2085 sq. ft.
3475	Zaremba Single Effect Cast Iron Evaporator with 130 sq. ft. copper tubes; 40"x10'3" overall.
2895	Devine Single Effect Calandria Type Evaporator; 28"x8'.
487	Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator or Concentrator; 2500 lbs. P.H.
9908 H2	Copper Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pan; 38½"x42".
9908 H3	Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pan; 40"x60".
2755 R19	Steel Still, 54"x96" with receiver.
3470	Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column 18 section; 3⅝"x19'.

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New York 13, N. Y.

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- 12—7500# powder blenders and smaller units.
- 3—150 gallon Pfaudler jacketed evaporating dishes, glass lined.
- 3—36" & 40" Tolhurst stainless steel centrifuge baskets—perforated.
- 2—500 & 400 gallon Pfaudler glass lined reactors.
- 1—Stokes 160 GPM triple water still—steam.
- 41—Williams, Micro, Fitzpatrick, Gruendler, Allis Chalmers, Buffalo, Abbe, Patterson, Bauer, Charlotte, Sprout Waldron, Raymond mills. 1 to 100 HP—IN STOCK.
- 3—Rotex sifters, 20" x 48" to 40" x 120"—2 to 4 separations.
- 8—Louisville, 6' x 30' and 4'6" x 25' tubular dryers.
- 4—Baird 4' x 47' direct heated dryers—oil & gas.

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SPECIALS FOR NOVEMBER

NEW TANKS

25,000 gal. 10'6"x39'x¼" or 5/16".
15,000 gal. 10'6"x23'x¼" or 5/16"
12,000 gal. 8'x32'x¼" or 5/16".
10,000 gal. 10'x18'x¼".
8,500 gal. vert. 8'x23'x5/16".
4,100 gal. vert. 5'x28'x¼".

USED TANKS

30,000 gal. 10'x47' ASME, 50 PSI.
16,000 gal. 96"x45'x¾" ASME, 150 PSI.
8,200 gal. 70"x40'x2" 390 PSI (4).
6,000 gal. 8'x15'x⅜" ALUMINUM.
3,400 gal. 7'4"x10'x⅜" type 430 SS.
6,500 gal. TANK CAR TANKS.

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS

10'x90'x9/16" Allis-Chalmers.
8'x80'x¾" Vulcan.
7'6" & 6'6"x125'x½".
7'x160'x⅜" & ¾" (2).
7'x120'x¾".
7'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
6'x27' Louisville. 4½" SS tubes.
6'x14'x9/16" Struthers-Wells (NEW).
502-20 Roto-Louvre.
5'x30'x⅜" Ruggles Cole.
4'6"x50'x¼" with lifters.
4'x35'x½" with burner.

AGITATORS—1 to 10 HP.
AUTOCLAVES—2,000 gal., 200 PSI.
BLENDERS—Batch, 157 cu. ft.
BOILER—2 HP, 100 PSI, gas.
CENTRIFUGE—40" SS, Fletcher.
CENTRIFUGE—24" Bird, CH, SS series 200.
CLASSIFIER—Dorr DSHF.
COLUMN—SS 347, 6'x29', 21 trays.
CONDENSER—Scraper, Aluminum.
CONVEYOR—Belt, 475' cc. 18".
CONVEYOR—Apron, 34' cc. 36".
DRYER—Atmospheric, 5'x6'.
DRYER—Rotary, Vac. 30"x8'.
FILTER—P&F Sperry 12" Aluminum.
FILTER—Sweetland #7.
FILTER—Rotary 8'x10'.
FILTER—Rotary 8'x8' lead covered.
FURNACE—Rotary, Bruckner.
HEAT EXCH.—1,035 sq. ft. 4 pass., 250 PSI.
KETTLES — PFAUDLER, 400 & 500 gal.
KOMBINATOR—K200 SS.
MAGNETIC BELTS—90" cc. 30".
MILLS—BALL, 6'x8'.
MILL—TUBE—5'x22'.
MILL—Raymond 4-Roll.
MIXER—PADDLE, 19"x24"x18'.
MIXER—Jacket & agit. 3,900 gal.
MIXER—Double shaft, 140 cu. ft.
PULVERIZER—24"x18" Jeffrey.
SCREENS—4'x7' Tyler.
SEPARATOR—FLIGHT—14'9" cc.
VAPORIZERS, SUBLIMATION—4'x12'.

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New Oliver 3' x 6' Precoat Vacuum Filter.
Raymond 5' Roller High Side Mill.
Raymond 51½' Double Whizzer Separator.
1,000 Gal. Pfaudler "X-L" Reactor. Agit.
Dings Type I-R Magnetic Seprtr. 3 roll 30".
2—5' x 22' Silex Lined Tube Mills. 100 HP.
New Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter. S.S.
3—Calif. Press S.S. Screw Presses. 4' screw.
A T & M 30" Solid Steel Bas. Centrifuge.
Buflovak 42" x 108" Double Drum Dryer.
Eimco 8' x 8' Rotary Vacuum Filter.
Oliver 5'6" x 10' Rotary Vacuum Filter.
Shriver 30" C. I. Filter Press. 29 plts. frms.
Rotex No 52 Screen. 2 deck. 60" x 120".
New Fletcher 40" Cent. Steel basket.
Sperry 18" bronze Filter. 25 rec. plts.
2,500 Gal. Monel Vacuum Tank. New.
2,500 Gal. S.S. Vacuum Pan. Complete.
2 Stokes High Vacuum Pumps.
Sweetland No. 7 Filter. 41 br. leaves.
Rietz Disintegrator. RD-18. 100 HP motor.
Moore 4' x 5' Ball Mill. 15 HP gearhd motor.
40 HP Hammermill. infeed screw & hopper.
Abbe Lenhart Liquid Mixer. 330 Gal. 30 HP.
Vulcan Briquetting Press. 10-12 tons PH.
Worthgtn. Vac. Pump. 18"x9". 421 CFM 27".

OVER 10,000 ADDITIONAL ITEMS

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FILTER PRESS—30" Shriver w/29 pdf., closed deliv., like new.

HAMMER MILLS—Wms. LG. 1—Reg. #1—BX825—GA30—w/motors.

SCREENS—Selectro 2 deck 18"x48"—Hummer 3x5—single, double, triple deck.

COLUMN — Alum. 30" dia. x 36' h., w/36 trays.

JAW CRUSHERS—8x11—8x14—11x20—12x28—24x36.

ALUMINUM KETTLES—Agitated, jacketed—250—450 gal.

SHARPLES s/s #18 pressurtite.

FORK LIFT—Tow Motor, 4,000# Gasoline.

PUMP—Viking 4" w/15 HP motor.

CONDENSER — Copper tube, unused, 12"x88".

SCREW CONVEYOR — 14" w/trough, 50', unused.

TANKS—12,000, 15,000 gal., steel.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

Contract Renegotiation Rules Clarified on Several Points

A number of questions have arisen concerning various phases of contract renegotiation authorized by the contract renegotiation law of 1951. The Renegotiation Board gathered a representative number along with the answers from its correspondence since enactment of the law and made them public last week.

Among questions and answers within the area of the chemical industry were the following:—

Authorized Resale:—Q. Are contracts for the sale of bristles to the General Services Administration for the stockpile considered to be exempt from renegotiation under Renegotiation Board regulations 1453.5(b)(4)? A. Such contracts would not be exempt under this part of the regulations. This section was intended to apply to instances where the government purchases, not for government use, but for authorized resale to others. While it is possible that stockpile items may at some future date be utilized by others, the statutory purpose is to maintain a stockpile which is not authorized to be sold.

Operating Supplies:—Q. For materials which we purchase and use throughout the mills, such as greases, oils, sulphuric acid, and other operating supplies, none of which becomes part of the end product produced, should we inform our suppliers, upon request, that this material is considered a stock item, and as such, is exempt under the renegotiation act of 1951? A. It is assumed that the items purchased are used to some extent in renegotiable business. The stock item exemption does not exempt specified items but exempts subcontracts when the purchase is made in the manner described in the exemption (section 1455.6 (b). If you purchase the items mentioned for your stock in the manner described under that section, you should advise your suppliers that their sales to you are exempt.

Freight Charges:—Q. If a contractor under renegotiable contracts sells to the government luring any year merchandise to the extent of $220,000 f.o.b. point of origin, and the transportation charges are $35,000 making a total of $255,000 including freight, is the contractor subject to renegotiation? A. If the contractor pays the carrier and bills his customer for the freight, such billing would constitute a renegotiable accrual. However, if the transportation charges are billed by the carrier to the customer and the customer pays them directly to the carrier, such charges are not included in the contractor's renenotiable receipts or accruals and the contractor would be under the statutory $250,000 floor.

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REGISTER YOUR CLAIM To A Good REBUILT Machine
It Will Assay High Profit

3315	Williams Ring Roll Mill, ring 10" diameter by 3" face.
3120	American Ring Roll Crusher, 30"x37" throat, 50 HP.
3484-A37	Rietz RD 18 Disintegrator Stainless Steel, 30 HP.
M10-185	Rietz RD18 Disintegrator, Stainless Steel, 50 HP.
3459	Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter, Model 1-½, S.S., 40 HP.
3168-65	Stainless Steel Saw Tooth Crusher, 10"x11" with 2 HP.
3447	Sprout Waldron Saw Tooth Crushers, 16"x16" and 20"x25".
3227	Robinson Double Runner Attrition Mill, 26", two 10 HP motors.
M2-171	Sprout Waldron Double Runner Attrition Mill, 30", 2-30 HP.
M2-170	Bauer Double Runner Attrition Mill, 36", two 50 HP.
3427	Jay Bee Type A Hammer Mill, 15"x24" with 10 HP motor.
3293-No. 1	Raymond Imp. Mill, 9"x13", complete with accessories.
1001-N1	Williams Model NF Hammer Mill, 25"x14" requires 60 HP.
3429-A7	Williams Hammer Mill, 36"x18", requires 50-60 HP.
3429-A6	Williams No. 4 Hammer Mill, 18"x18", requires 65 HP.

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
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Trigg Found. Awards Scholarships

The Ernest T. Trigg Foundation has announced the granting of three annual scholarships in the paint course conducted by the North Dakota School of Agriculture. Students receiving the three scholarship awards were Don E. Pehrson, Stanley Lokken and Leslie M. Ferris.

FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #251 Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills. 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers. 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 14"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

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FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, 1SI, 2TH.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day. 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Disintegrator: Rietz 40 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No 600, 2 hp. motor.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and H5.
Filters: Sparkler, Alsop, Ertel, Industrial.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Tank: 1000 gal., type 316, stain. steel.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal st steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier. Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. dairy gl. lined jktd.

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1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Dispersion Mixer, 100 gal. Working Capacity, 75 HP Drive.

1—Combustion Engineering Stainless Steel Autoclave, 488 gals. cap., 300 PSI Internal, 75 lbs., Jacketed, ASME constructed.
1—Patterson Stainless Steel Autoclave, 225 gals. cap., 225 PSI Internal with Agitator and Drive.
20—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gals. cap.
1—Lee Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 10 gals. cap., 125 PSI Jacketed.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 500 gals. cap.
1—Glascote Glass-Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactor, 1,600 gals. cap.
3—Stainless Steel Storage Tanks, 850 gals. cap. each.
1—Stainless Steel Storage Tank, 16,000 gals. cap.
1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 4, Sigma Blades with Motor, 0.7 gals. working cap.

2—Shriver Cast Iron 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 3 Eye, Closed Delivery, 23 Chambers each.

1—L. O. Koven Stainless Steel Clad Tank, 1,200 gals. cap.
1—J. H. Day Vacuum Mogul Mixer, 2½ gals., Sigma Blades with 5 HP Explosion Proof Motor.
1—Struthers-Wells Hastelloy B Heat Exchanger, 450 sq. ft.
2—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 500 sq. ft. each.
1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.
1—Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryer, Model #138-H-12, 12 Shelves.
1—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 9 Shelves.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 Shelves.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6' x 50'.
3—Shriver Aluminum Plate & Frame 24"x24" Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 35 Chambers.
1—Sperry Aluminum Plate & Frame 42"x42" Filter Press, 3" Frames, Closed Delivery.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles — Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—J. H. Day Steam Jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer.
1—Copper Evaporator, S. J., 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor, 15'x12".
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank, 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon Type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Sharples 16 Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & Motor.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 5—15 leaves.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
4—Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter, 9 P.&F.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.

SPECIAL—:— 9—Horizontal Steel Tanks, 12'x27'—16,647 gals. each
1—Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
30—New Lawler 1" Control Valves, range 140 to 180°F.

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Mills: Lehman 5 roll water cooled 12x32.
Paint Mixers: O&T. Kestner & Hecht. Day.
Paint Mills: Day. Lehman. etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder. liquid. paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot. can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting. 100 gal. working capacity.
Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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Small company, manufacturing well accepted new dermatological proprietary pharmaceutical and other items for beauty trade, interested to affiliate or to be taken over by a firm with distributing and manufacturing facilities. OPD 598.

Active pharmaceutical company wanted by well known chemical scientist who has new products to offer. Willing to invest additional capital for partnership arrangement. OPD 601.

Woolgrease tenders marked "Tenders for Woolgrease" are hereby invited by the undersigned, and will be received up to 30th November, 1952, for their 1953 output of Woolgrease, which varies from 10 to 25 tons per annum. Full particulars, including detailed analysis, may be obtained on application to the undersigned. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Edkins, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Ilfracombe, Queensland, Australia.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Steel Tanks: 10—550 Bbl., 5—445 Bbl., 6—418 Bbl., 2—395 Bbl., 4—275 Bbl., 2—160 Bbl., 2—80 Bbl. and 2—300 Bbl. Priced at $1.75 per Barrel, as is—where is, FOB Cleveland, Ohio. Tanks in excellent condition. American Compressed Steel Corp., 900 E. Front St., Cincinnati, 2, Ohio.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps 212C, unused, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only a few left Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 198-11 Hollis Avenue, Hollis 12 N Y. HOllis 8-2900.

Two, twin Buflovak Drum Driers. Steel drums, 32x92 inches Good condition, complete with flakers, stainless steel hoods, gear drives and motors. To be sold very reasonable by owner. Write OPD 589.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 562

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Process Machinery including Jacketed Kettles, Heavy Duty Mixers, Pulverizers, Filters, Dryers, Reaction Kettles, Distillation equipment, Packaging Units, s/s and non-corrosive tanks—will consider Idle or Operating Plant. P O. Box 1351, Church St Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

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Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 563.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 584.

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Large eastern bulk drug manufacturer offers a splendid opportunity in the Philadelphia area for a man with the necessary qualifications. Applicant should have pharmacy or chemical background and preferably at least two or three years of sales experience; must also be in position to do a limited amount of travelling. Reply should cover details of past experience and salary range expected. OPD 593.

General Manager. Petrochemical Plant. Rare opportunity for top executive with solid background of experience in Business Management. Position entails complete management of our California plant. Starting salary will be governed by ability, with opportunity to increase materially your present income. Future income unlimited. Write NOW for personal interview. State Age, Education, Managerial Qualifications, Past Experience and References. Correspondence confidential. Address: Danciger Bros.; Danciger Bldg.:; Fort Worth, Texas.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Botanical Drug man P.H.G Must know identifications and assays. State personal and business details, experience age and salary desired. OPD 602.

POSITIONS WANTED

General Sales representative, covering wide territory, industrial aromatics and specialties. Excellent background in direct selling, sales development and promotion. Desires connection with progressive organization where capabilities may be fully utilized. Married. Will travel. OPD 599.

Office Manager—Accountant, young, seeks position with small or medium paint manufacturer. Thoroughly experienced costs, systems and office procedures. Aggressive and hard working. Seven years public and paint manufacturing experience. Degree Excellent references. OPD 603.

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Economical REBUILT Equipment!

3424	S/S Reactor; 24"x48"; oil heated; agitated.
3417	S/S Jacketed Reactor; 24"x40" with agitator.
3168	S/S 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6'x30".
3320	S/S 250 Gal. Closed Top; 36"x50" agitated.
3424K2	Monel Jacketed and Agitated 250 Gal. Reactor with S/S Condenser, Receiver, etc.
3424 K 9	S/S 475 Gal. 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168 D-7	S/S Doppley Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8',
3434	Dopp Cast Iron 650 Gal. Full Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
3939	NEW Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jacketed and Agitated Mixing Kettle; 4'x5'2".
3273	Pfaudler Jacketed and Agitated Glass Lined Reactor; 47"x67".
2834	Steel 400 Gal. Vacuum Receiver; 3'x7'.
3327	Copper Steam Jacketed Vacuum Reactor; 650 Gal.; 54"x7'.
2758	Steel Still 54"x96" with steel receiver 54"x96".

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
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New York 13, N. Y.

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Fats and Oils Supply

—Continued from page 3

oil-free coatings made from synthetic resins, rubber and rubber derivatives, and other chemicals. Also inventories in unreported positions may have been reduced to some extent, it was stated.

Use of soybean oil in drying-oil products was moderately larger than in the preceding year when soybean oil prices were unusually high in relation to prices of linseed oil. Consumption of most other oils for this purpose was substantially less than a year earlier. Use of linseed oil was down 26 percent, tung oil 40 percent, castor oil 32 percent, and oiticica oil 18 percent. Total supplies of drying oils are expected to be fully adequate, but stocks of linseed oil will be reduced moderately.

Imports of castor beans and oil in 1952-53, which on an oil equivalent basis may total between 150,000,000 and 175,000,000 pounds, will be supplemented by the production of about 25,000,000 pounds of oil from domestically-produced beans. Total use of castor oil in the 10 months ended July, 1952, was 146,000,000 pounds, three percent more than a year earlier. Of the total, 18 percent was used in drying-oil products compared with 32 percent 1949-50, before a limitation was placed on the use of castor oil.

Tung Oil Situation

Tung oil is the major quick-drying oil used in protective coatings in this country. However, imports of this oil from China, the main source of supply, have been embargoed since December, 1950. About 20 percent of normal usage in the United States is obtained from domestically produced tung nuts and another 10-20 percent may be available from Argentina.

Imports of oiticica oil in 1952-53 may be down considerably as the Brazilian crop of oiticica seed in 1952 is estimated to be about half last year's crop. Most of the oiticica oil imported comes from Brazil and is used in drying-oil products.

Supplies of quick-drying oils are expected to be adequate to meet defense and industrial needs, but total domestic use in drying oil products will continue much smaller than before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

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Copper Pact With Arizona Company Signed by DMPA

Facilities of the Bagdad Copper Corporation at Bagdad, Ariz., will undergo major improvement and expansion during the next two years as part of the government-industry program to increase the production of domestic copper, it was announced last week by Jess Larsen, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

The company will spend approximately $14,000,000 on the expansion program, which will include not only enlargement of the open pit mine itself but the installation of new electrolytic refining facilities. At present, the company produces only concentrates, which are shipped to El Paso, Tex., for smelting and refining. With the completion of the scheduled improvements and additions, the company will have facilities with an annual productive capacity of 35,000,000 pounds of electrolytically refined copper and 12,000,000 pounds of recoverable copper contained in precipitates. The company's present annual capacity is 20,000,000 pounds of recoverable copper contained in concentrates.

In addition to adding to the country's supply of electrolytic copper, the modernized and enlarged facilities will be capable of producing at least 940,000 pounds of molybdenite concentrates per year. The government has guaranteed the company a market for up to 27,000,000 pounds of copper per year at 24½ cents a pound, f.o.b. middle western markets, and 940,000 pounds of molybdenite at 60 cents a pound for molybdenite contained in concentrates. The agreement covers eight years of production, terminating automatically June 30, 1962.

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Advertisers Index

Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 82
Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 84
Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 74
Allaire-Woodward, Inc. 66
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 77
Allied Raw Materials Co. 82
Aluminum Co. of America. 36
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American Alcolac Corp. 55, 82
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 19
American Chlorophyll Division, Strong Cobb & Co., Inc. 17
American Key Products, Inc. 55
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 59
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 30

Baker & Adamson Products, General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 44
Baker, H. J., & Bro. 77
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 8
Barcan, Irving, Co. 81
Barclay Chemical Co. 42
Barrett Division. 52
Belgameric, Inc. 65
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 65
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 44
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 43
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 60
Brill Equipment Co. 79
Brode Corp., The. 78

Caldwell Chemical Co. 42
Canton Containers, Inc. 51
Capital City Products Co. 78
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 60
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 22, 84
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 80
Chemical Service Corp. 74, 82
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 84
Chemo-Puro Mfg. Corp. 60
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 40
Ciba Company. 21
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 51
Coal Chemical Sales Div. United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries. 54
Cole Laboratories, Inc. 82
Coleman & Bell Co. 62
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 35, 40
Connelly Inc. 54
Conray Products Co. 63
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 45
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 79
Consulting Chemists and Engineers. 47
Cornwell Chemicals. 6
Coupe, Robert A. 42
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 73

Dawe's Vitamins, Inc. 58
Delta Purchasing Corp. 44
Diamond Alkali Co. 1, 48
Dicalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corp. 72
Dickerson Company. 48
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 78
Diesel Chemical Co. 44
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Co. 59
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 68
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. 72
Dow Chemical Co. 32
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 42
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 45
Dura Commodities Corp. 76

Emery Industries, Inc. 73
Enjay Company, Inc. 28
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 80

Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 26
Ferro Chemical Corp. 49
Fezandie & Sperrle. 55
Fine Organics, Inc. 84
First Machinery Corp. 80, 81, 82
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 69
Foote Mineral Co. 46
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 69

Gallard-Schlesinger Chemical Co. 63
Gane's Chemical Works. 58
Gas Purifying Materials Co. 46
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 81
General American Transportation Corp. 51
General Biochemicals, Inc. 60
Geuder Paeschke & Frey Co. 78
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 56
Gross, A., & Co. 76
Gruman, J. B., Co. 65

Hall, The C. P. Co. 56
Hardesty, W. C., Co. 76
Harshaw Chemical Co. 14
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 80
Heckathorn & Co., Ltd. 49
Hercules Powder Co. 72, 74
Heyden Chemical Corp. 55
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 2
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 67
Hosco Chemical Works, Inc. 65
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 69

Indoil Chemical Co. 71
Inland Alkaloid Company. 57
Inter-Gulf Chemical & Supply Corp. 44, 46
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc. 83
International Hormones, Inc. 65
Iron & Steel Products. 81

Jefferson Chemical Co. 18

Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc. 19
Kelco Company. 67
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc. 48
Kolon Trading Co., Inc. 46, 49, 68
Koppers Company, Inc. 53

Lawler Company. 81
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 60
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. 76
Lever Brothers Company. 58
Liquid Carbonic Corp. 15
Loeb, H., & Son. 81
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 81
Lucidol Corp. 56
Lueders, George, & Co. 69

Machinery & Equipment Co. 81
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 80
Magna Manufacturing Co., Inc. 74
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 69, 70
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. 72
Mantrose Corporation. 72
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 56
Marshall Railway Equipment Corp. 81
Maschmeijer, A., Jr. 70
Mathieu, A. H., & Co. 45
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 57
Metalsalts Corporation. 61
Michigan Chemical Corp. 62
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 78
Monsanto Chemical Co. 29
Mutual Chemical Co. of America. 34

Nassau Chemicals, Inc. 65
National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. 58
National Rosin Oil Products, Inc. 74
Natural Products Refining Co. 55
Neuberg, William D., Co. 42
Neville Company. 46
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 81
New York Aromatics Corp. 68
Nitrogen Division Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 48
Nylos Trading Co., Inc. 43

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 73
Organic Intermediates. 61
Oronite Chemical Co. 49

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc, M. W. 75
Penick, S. B., & Co. 61, 66
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 71
Pennsylvania Refining Company. 50
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 31
Perry Equipment Corp. 80
Petroleum Specialties, Inc. 50
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 39
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. 16
Philadelphia Quartz Co. 43
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 41
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 41
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 72
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 70
Potash Co. of America. 49
Power Stainless Products Co. 37
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 58
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble. 58
Publicker Industries, Inc. 1, 10
Furocaine, Inc. 62

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 42
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 54
Republic Steel Corp. 53
Richmond Chemical Co. 65
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 84
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 70

Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co. 42
Shamrock Chemicals Corp. 68
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 84
Shell Chemical Corp. 25
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 50
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc. 75
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 45
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 33
Solvents & Chemical Group. 12, 13
Spencer Chemical Co. 40
Standard Collapsible Tube Co. 74
Stauffer Chemical Co. 43
Stein Equipment Co. 80
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 78
Strong Cobb, Inc. 11
Sumner Chemical Co., Inc. 65
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 27
Synthetic Products Co. 74

Tar Residuals, Inc. 54
Tennessee Corporation. 44
Tennessee Eastman Company. 20
Tennessee Products & Chemical Corp. 24
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. 46
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 68
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co. 82
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 46

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 60
Union Standard Equipment Co. 79
United Fuel Gas Co. 51
United States Potash Co., Inc. 48
U. S. Steel Corporation Subsidiaries, Coal Chemical Sales Div. 54

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 68
Verona Chemical Co. 68

Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 78
Wilner Wood Products Co. 74
Wirz, A. H., Inc. 73
Witco Chemical Company. 23
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. 68

Zinsser & Co., Inc. 44

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—Continued from page 3

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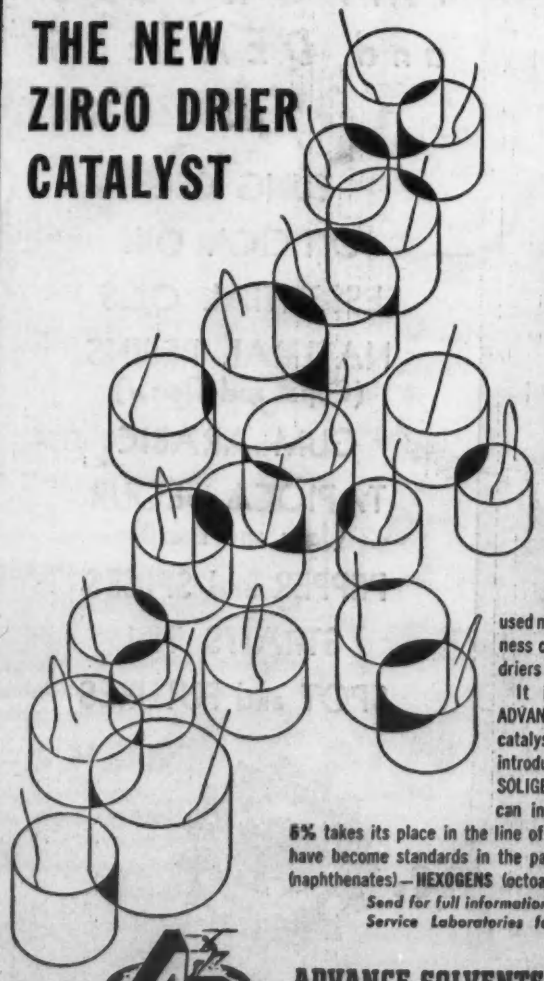

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